The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,789.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarter y	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	,, 2	8
Third do.	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions —	,, 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan. 1874, at 4 p.m.

January 1874.		February 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leaves Tuticorin	1
,, Ratnagherry	25	,, Colombo	2
,, Vingorla	25	,, Galle	3
,, Goa	26	,, Negapatam	6
,, Carwar	26	,, Pondicherry	7
,, Mangalore	27	,, Madras	8
,, Cannanore	28	,, Coconada	10
,, Tellicherry	28	,, Vizagapatam	12
,, Calicut	29	,, Bimlipatam	13
,, Beypore	29	,, Gopaulpore	13
,, Cochin	30	,, False Point	14
,, Alleppy	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874 at 2 p.m.

Jan. 1874.		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH	18
,, Kurrachee Feb.	3	,, Mahomerah	18
,, Guadur	4	,, Fao	18
,, Muscat	6	,, Koweit	20
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Bushire	20
,, Linga	10	,, Linga	25
,, Bahrein	12	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat March	1
,, Fao	14	,, Guadur	3
,, Mahomerah	14	,, Kurrachee	6
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly Service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 833 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd January 1874 at 2 p.m.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1874, at 2 p.m.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, POREBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have DESPATCH as under :—

S. S. "TIMO" during February.
S. S. "STRATHCLYDE" during March.

They are both fast Steamers, and have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
,, LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of WINES, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA" to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

THE first-class French ship BERRYER, 404 Tons Register, will sail for MAURITIUS at the end of this month. For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship LADY EGIDIA, Captain Richards, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND their BOATS, accompanied with BILLS of LADING and FREIGHT, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of Consignees. The Captain will not be responsible in any way for the Goods after they leave the Ship's deck.

J. W. RICHARDS,
Commander and Agent, Ship Lady Egidia.

16th January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be painted at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th January, 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. MALWA, (2,933 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain G. Hyde, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Bund at Mazagon at 2 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 19th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th January 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their room, Meadow Street No. 40. Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, containing :—Shirtings, T. Cloths, and Dhotis.

2 Cases Fancy Toys.
19,000 Dawson Cheroots. } Trichinopoly.
20,000 Thompson do. }
30 Dozen Italian Wine, Barbera, Barolo, Nebiolo.
1 Case Holloway Time-pieces of eight days.
1 Case Striking Bells for Clocks.
On account of the Underwriters :—
V B—B—102 3—2 Cases Looking Glasses damaged.
,, 23—1 ,, Whips, damaged.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the costly and handsome stock in trade, shop goods and furniture, &c., of the well-known firm of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia, deceased, at the instruction of his executor, at his shop, at Byculla, Parell Road.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 20th and 21st day of January 1874, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the executor of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia, deceased, to sell by public auction, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade, shop goods and furniture, &c., at his establishment, No. 13, Parell Road, Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue; the same consists of almost every variety of household furniture, best plated articles, glass and porcelain ware, chandeliers, argand lustres, pier and toilet glasses, brass and carved bedsteads, rich velvet and Wilton carpets, circular, pier, side, and dining tables, drawing-room chairs and couches, teapoys, chest of drawers, cupboards and wardrobe, English and carved whatnots, writing, folding, dressing and wash-hand tables, engravings in gilt and maple frames, handsomely carved ottomans, single, double, and three-light hanging argand and table lamps, cutlery, spare marble slabs and other miscellaneous articles, sets of English plated mounted and German silver single harness, carriages of every description, gentleman's and lady's saddles, and other miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues have been published, and the property is now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

3 New Boat-shaped, four-seated Open Carriages.
A nearly new English-built Brougham, by J. Henderson.
A ditto Mail Phaeton, by W. Cole.
One ditto Self-driving ditto.
A new and light Palanquin, Office Shigram with Lamps, painted dark green, lining to match. Price Rs. 450.

HARNESSES.

Just Received for Sale.

A fresh batch of plated and brass-mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harnesses, highly finished double stitched and neat with round and brown reins. Also few sets very handsome single plated mounted Pony Harness, Child's Perambulator, and few pairs of steel pole chains.

Also.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A pair of Fast-trotting, handsome Brown Whalers, going in single and double Harnesses, very quiet. The above to be seen, on giving one day's previous notice to the Undersigned.

Also.

A second-hand very small circular glass front Miniature Brougham, painted dark green, lining to match.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 20th January 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Room, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Grey Jaconets, Dhoties, Turkey Red Shawls, also several cases of Prints.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed, with care and despatch.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE.

POPULAR CONCERTS.

WEDNESDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1874.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

Performance will commence at 5-30 p.m.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI, CONDUCTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a 4 per Cent. Government Promissory Note of 1865, No. 045261 of the Government of India, for Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of Byramjee Hormusjee, has been STOLEN from him. PAYMENT of the NOTE has been STOPPED at the Public Debt Offices. Any one purchasing the Note will do so at his own risk.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 17th January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s.s. GOOD HOPE, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, to pay Freight, and take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bainton.

Bombay, 19th January 1874.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT,
Suit No 754 of 1873.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, Baronet, GEORGE STEWART FORBES, Esquire, HENRY FORMAN, Esquire, respectively, residing in Europe; ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, Esquire, and HENRY RANDAL CORMACK, respectively, residing in Bombay, and carrying on business together in partnership in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of SIR CHARLES FORBES and COMPANY .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MARIAMBAI, of Bombay, aforesaid, residing at No 45, Khoja Molla, without the Fort, widow of Hassumbhoy Daya, late of Bombay aforesaid, Khoja Inhabitant, and FATIMABAI, also of Bombay aforesaid, daughter of the said Hassumbhoy Daya, deceased, and JOOSUB DEWRAJ, the husband of the said Fatmabai, also of Bombay aforesaid, residing at Bengalpoora, without the Fort, Khoja Inhabitants, the heirs and legal representatives of the said Hassumbhoy Daya, deceased; WILLIAM LOUDON, Esquire, Administrator General and Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late Hassumbhoy Daya, deceased .... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued on the 13th day of January, instant, in the above Suit,) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., on the premises, at Satti Sarung Street, near Doongree, the undermentioned moveable property of the late Hassumbhoy Daya, deceased—

A quantity of Wool, Household Furniture, Copper Utensils, Jewellery, &c., &c.

It was ordered amongst other things that the Defendant William Loudon, as Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late Hassumbhoy Daya, deceased, should out of the estate of the said deceased *quando acciderint* pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 5,26 -9-9, for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the late Hassumbhoy Daya, deceased, in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 19th January 1874.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,

C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of ELECTRICITY, as applied to the noble recreation of BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the Electric Marker and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the Electric Markers, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly; meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The Markers can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

EDUCATION AND HOME FOR CHILDREN.

BOYS AND GIRLS OF ANGLO-INDIAN FAMILIES.

Dr. and Mrs. REED, with an experience of 18 years, offer the advantages of a first-class Education, with the comforts of home and careful religious training.

HURST COURT, HASTINGS,

is a spacious Mansion on an elevated and charming site near the Sea. Highest references given—Indian and other, Clerical, Medical, Military, and Parliamentary.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls,
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited),
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,
ENGLAND.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
and
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & CO.

Would request attention to their large stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING MATERIALS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be found to be of the very best quality and finish.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

	Rs.	a.
Rosewood Tray Case, containing best electrum double-jointed, needle-pointed instruments, by Elliott, with Proportional Compass	185	0
Ditto ditto without Proportional Compass.	135	0
Ditto ditto double-jointed instruments, with needle-points	110	0
Mahogany Tray Case, of best electrum instruments, sector-jointed, by Elliott	65	0
Rosewood Case, of electrum instruments, by Stanley	70	0
Walnutwood Case, of brass instruments, with needle-points, by Stanley	75	0
Mahogany Case, of best quality brass instruments, by Elliott	40	0
Rosewood Case, of best electrum sector-jointed instruments, by Stanley.	60	0
Mahogany Case, of best brass sector-jointed instruments, by ditto	50	0
Walnutwood Case, of electrum-patent tubular instruments, by Parkes and Son, with Proportional Compass	50	0
Ditto ditto without Proportional Compass, with electrum semi-circular protractor	12	8
Ditto ditto in brass, by Stanley, with plain box protractor	12	8
Ditto ditto plain brass instruments, of inferior finish, for rough work	8	8

Pocket Sets by Stanley in Morocco leather case.
Brass Rs. 16 and Rs. 36; Electrum Rs. 50.

Spare Instruments of all kinds kept in Stock, comprising PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, HALF-SET COMPASSES, BEAM COMPASSES, PILLAR COMPASSES, NAPIER COMPASSES, DIVIDERS, BOW PENS and BOW PENCILS, DRAWING PENS, WHEEL PENS, ROAD PENS, &c., &c., &c. ARCHITECTS' SCALES, ENGINEERS' SCALES, MARQUOIS SCALES, PLOTTING SCALES, PROTRACTORS, POCKET RULES, SECTORS, PARALLEL RULERS, T. SQUARES, SET SQUARES, CURVES, STRAIGHT EDGES, &c.

The SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS Imported by Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., are by the best makers, and of the best and finest finish and workmanship, comprising : THEODOLITES—FIVE and SIX-INCH TRANSIT, and SIX-INCH EVEREST patterns—DUMPY LEVELS, ten-inch and fourteen-inch—"Y" LEVELS, 12 inch,—PRISMATIC COMPASSES, 3 inch and 3½ inch—POCKET SEXTANTS, with 3 inch Telescope, LEVELLING STAVES, CROSS STAFF HEADS, OPTICAL SQUARES, ABNEY'S LEVELS, &c., PENTAGRAPHS, PLANIMETERS, OPISOMETERS, MEASURING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, &c., &c., &c.

DRAWING MATERIALS, ARTISTS' REQUISITES.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton, Newman & Co., Rowney & Co., &c., and have always on hand a large stock of their Colours and materials.

JAPANNED TIN MOIST WATER COLOUR BOXES BY WINSOR AND NEWTON.

	Rs.	a.
Containing 6 Half Pans, with Brushes	5	12
,, 12 Half Pans, with Brushes	9	12
,, 6 Whole Pans, with Brushes	7	8
Containing 10 Whole Pans, with Brushes	13	0
,, 12 Whole Pans, with Brushes	15	0
,, 24 Whole Pans, with Brushes	37	8

Empty Boxes without Colours, Rs. 3-4, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 6-8, and Rs. 7-8.

A large supply of spare Colours kept always on Stock, from which boxes can be fitted as wished.

MAHOGANY DRY COLOUR BOXES BY WINSOR AND NEWTON.

	Rs.	a.
Containing 6 Half Cakes, and Brushes with sliding lid	3	8
12 Cake Lock Box, with drawer, containing Brushes, Saucers, &c.	12	0
Containing 12 Half Cakes and Brushes, with sliding lid	6	0
24 Cake Lock Box, with drawer, completely fitted with every requisite	40	0

Spare Dry Colours always available.

NEWMAN'S SLOW DRYING MOIST WATER COLOURS IN TUBES.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. have introduced these Colours with a view to meeting an often-expressed want, namely, Colours which, in dry climates like that of the Deccan, will keep moist on the palette, with which object these Colours are especially prepared.

	Rs.	a.
Japanned tin box, containing 8 tubes, including also a divided thumb-palette forming a sliding lid	13	4
Japanned tin box, containing 12 tubes, with sliding palette lid	16	0

Boxes only .... Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 8-0.

Spare Colours for the above available.

OIL COLOUR BOXES BY ROWNEY & Co.

	Rs.	a.
Japanned tin box, fitted with 12 colours, sable and hog-hair brushes, palette knife, portecrayon, and Mahogany folding palette	20	0
Ditto fitted with 20 colours, mastic varnish and light drying oil, &c., &c.	28	0
Japanned tin box, fitted with 6 double tubes and 22 single tubes of colours, oils, mastic varnish and turpentine, round and flat sable brushes, hog-hair brushes, steel and ivory palette knives, Mahogany palette, &c., with recess below containing prepared Millboards	45	0

Spare tubes of Oil Colours always available.

INDIA RUBBER, INDIAN INK, CHINESE WHITE, MEGILP, OXGALL, GOLD AND SILVER SHELLS, GOLD LEAF, BESSEMER'S GOLD PAINT, PALETTES, PALETTE KNIVES,

MAHL STICKS, JAPANNED TIN BRUSH CASES, GLASS SLABS and MULLERS, &c., &c. DRAWING PAPERS, DRAWING BOOKS, SKETCH BLOCKS, BLOCK BOOKS, PREPARED CANVASS, DRAWING PENCILS, BRUSHES, VARNISHES OILS, &c.

DRAWING BOARDS, MILLBOARDS, TRACING CLOTH, TRACING PAPER, SECTION PAPER, and every requisite for Drawing and Colouring.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Liebfraumilch	Rs. 20	per doz.	qts
Steinwein	,, 20	,,	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 24	,,	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,	,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	,, 14	,,	,,
Vray Canon	,, 15-8	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28	,,	,,
ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here	,, 6	,,	,,
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES—			
Barbera Amoro Secco	,, 12	,,	,,
Barolo	,, 12	,,	,,
Nebiolo	,, 12	,,	,,
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	,, 18	,,	,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 18	,,	,,
BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand	,, 3	per Bottle	

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made ONLY TO THE TRADE,

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S

CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Real Turtle,
Mock Turtle, Hare,
Ox Tail, Mulligatawny,
Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon,
Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon,
Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks,
Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates,
Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages,
Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits,
Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies,
Scotch Marmalades,
Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN

NOTICES.

CATTLE EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY.—LIQUID CHLORALUM, the discovery of Professor GAMJEE, can be relied on to render innocuous all infectious matter, for purifying STABLES, COWSHEDS, PIGSTIES, &c., and to prevent the spread of the disease to healthy animals.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
R. L. SOUTHERN & CO.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots	Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots.	,, 30 ,,
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete	,, 8 ,,

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE,
VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs. 20	to	Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	,, 50	to	3,000
CLOCKS	,, 15	to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	,, 15	to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CARE FULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

NOTICES.

POSTPONEMENT OF
THE FLOATING THEATRE,
MAIDAN.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
POSITIVELY ON
WEDNESDAY, 21st JANUARY 1874.

Mr. A. FEITELSOHN has much pleasure in announcing to the Public that the above Theatre (built on the exact spot recently occupied by CHIARINI'S ITALIAN CIRCUS)

WILL BE RE-OPENED
ON WEDNESDAY, 21st JANUARY 1874,
WHEN THE
GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE
WILL MAKE THEIR RE-APPEARANCE IN
A GRAND SPECIAL PROGRAMME,
prepared for this occasion.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserve Seats	Rs. 3	Gallery	Re. 1
Family Tickets, to admit three.	,, 6	Pit	As. 8

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Performance to Commence at 9 p.m. precisely.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
Wm. BURTON, Agent.

SALTPETRE.—Parties desirous of supplying about 150 tons of SALTPETRE during the next 12 months for the use of the Gunpowder Manufactory at Kirkee, near Poona, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, who will receive Tenders up to the 28th February 1874.

THOMAS T. HAGGARD, Colonel,
Agent for Gunpowder.

Gunpowder Factory Office, Kirkee, 8th January 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).

ALLOTMENTS of SHARES in the above Society are now being made, and as a large proportion of the proposed Capital has been subscribed, the Directors have decided to commence operations.

Applications for Shares will still be entertained; but those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages the Society offers, should send in their applications for Shares AT ONCE. Due Notice will be given to Shareholders of the arrival of the first supplies, now being ordered, and of the opening of the business premises.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1874.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. DAVID E. GOSTLING in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st, Jan. 1874.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned has THIS DAY commenced practice as an ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER. He is prepared to make Designs for Iron Bridges, Civil and Public Buildings, to advise and arbitrate on Professional Matters, and to make Final Measurements and Accounts of Contract Works.

DAVID E. GOSTLING, C.E.,
Fellow Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.

Office, National Bank Building, Bombay, 1st Jan. 1874.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Offices on TUESDAY, the 20th January 1874, at half-past 2 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Sanction to be asked to the permanent maintenance of the Northbrook Gardens.
2. Sanction to be asked to the appointment of Col. Moyle as Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens.
3. Sanction to be asked to the payment as recommended by the Town Council of the claim of the Roman Catholic Bishop, amounting to Rs. 11,409-13 6 on account of expenditure incurred at Sewree Cemetery. [The outlay of Rs. 172-15-1 incurred by the Municipality for work done in the Cemetery to be deducted from the above amount.]
4. Application from Bhasker Ramchunderjee, formerly gardener to the Agri Horticultural Society, praying that a pension be granted to him; together with the Resolution of the Town Council recommending that under the special circumstances of the case a pension of Rs. 40 per mensem be granted to the applicant from the 23rd June 1871, the date of his discharge by Mr. Crawford.
5. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of Mr. Hewlett's Reports on the Census of the Town and Island of Bombay, in 1872.
6. Letter from Secretary Town Council, submitting a list of re-appropriations in the Budget grants, recommended by the Town Council for sanction by the Corporation.
7. A list of charges on account of the Budget grants of 1872 paid from 1st Nov. to 31st December 1873 will be submitted by the Municipal Commissioner.
8. Memo from the Chief Secretary to Government, forwarding copy of a letter to Surgeon Major John Lumsdaine, appointing him member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Town Council, vice Dr. T. G. Hewlett, resigned.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Chairman of the Corporation.

Bombay, 7th January 1874.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February 1874, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of SALE :—

H. M.'s Iron Paddle Steam Tug SCINDE, burthen in Tons 408 53/94 Builder's Measurement, 140 Horse Power nominal, with tubular Boilers and a pair of Oscillating Condensing Engines, with feathering floats by Messrs. Boulton and Watt of Birmingham, length on deck 164 feet and 3 inches, breadth extreme 23 feet, breadth of paddle boxes 39 feet and 11 inches, and depth in hold 12 feet and 1 inch, built by M. Pearse & Co., of Durham, in 1862.

H. M.'s Schooner FANNY, with Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Sails, &c., burthen in Tons 103 80/94, length between the perpendiculars 76 feet and 2 inches, breadth extreme 17 feet and 3 inches, and depth in hold 8 feet and 2½ inches, built in Surat in March 1856. She is coppered and fastened with copper and iron fastening.

H. M.'s Schooner GEORGIANA, with Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Sails, &c., burthen in Tons 90, length between the perpendiculars 72 feet, length on upper deck 75 feet and 3 inches, breadth extreme 16 feet and 6 inches, breadth moulded 16 feet, and depth in hold 7 feet and 6 inches, built in Bombay in 1855-56. She is coppered and copper fastened as high as the copper line, above copper line she is fastened with iron.

The Schooner FANNY and GEORGIANA are now in Dock, and can be examined on communication with the Master Builder of the Dockyard at any time.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of these Vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government, a Deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale and the remainder to be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offers by Government, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and the Vessels resold for the benefit of the State.

For List of Stores and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th January 1874.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ...5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6	0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6	0	7	10	0
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at	6	0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6	0	7	10	0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at	6	0	3	12	0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at	6	0	3	6	0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at	6	0	3	18	0
4 Salt Spoons					2	2	0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at	6	0	4	11	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					1	5	0
					£57	14	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House accompanied by 60 days' draft.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MAHABLESHWUR.

TO LET, "ROCKDALE," the property of Colonel HAGGARD, Kirkee, to whom apply.

NOTICES.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

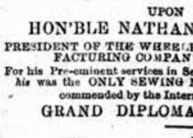
WHEELER AND WILSON

SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,
IN ADDITION TO
THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,, 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE &
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona	Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat	Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
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FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention —

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anemia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
PEPSINE,
DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in therapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

Agents :

BATHGATE & Co.	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

In Sterling Exchange our quotations are almost unaltered, the rates of Saturday being very much the closing rates for the mail.

In Government Securities there is no improvement in values.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ....1s. 11½d. to 9/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight............1s. 11½d. to ⅝d.
Bank Bills, on demand............1s. 11 5/16d. to ½d.
Documents, 6 months' sight............2s. 0½d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ....1s. 11½d. to 15/16d.
Documents, 3 do. ....1s. 11⅞d.
Credit, 3 do. ....1s. 11⅞d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 98¼ to ½.
Do demand .... 100½ to 5/16.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do, demand............ par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 216 to 217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...106⅞ noml.
Four & half per cent. 102
Four per cent. 101
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ....½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ..½ „ „
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond..............................113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .... 6 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 7½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 8½ „
Do. on Merchandise .... 9½ „
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ...... 8½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 8½ „
Do. do. .... 9½ „
Bank Bills .... 8½ „
Mercantile Paper .... 8 „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-12
Carolus ... ... „ 236
Mexican Dollars ... ... „ 222
Francs ... ... „ 136
Bar Silver... ... ... „ 107¼
Gold Lea ... ... „ 17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... „ 17-¼
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... „ 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

Rates by steamers to Liverpool are declining. By ship they are advancing.

London { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } .... No ship
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 10s. 0d. / Wooden Ships „ ...... £2 10s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ...... £2 5s. 0d. / Coir bdls ...... £1 10s. }
Seeds ...... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton / Coffee } .... No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London .... £3 5s. 0d.
Venice .... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste .... £3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool...................... £3 2s. 6d.
Havre Cotton .... £3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal... { Wheat ...... £2 17s. 6d. / Seeds...... £2 17s. 6d. / Cotton ...... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ...... Rs. 20 per ton. / „ Opium ...... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ...... Rs. 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ... Salt .... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

MARKET weak; rates unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 pct	Do of Bombay New	755
10,000	500	100	12 pct	Do 2nd Res. issue	281½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
30,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	130
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p. c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234 ex d,
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-3-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,380
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	114
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	960
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.	Alexandra Spinning	1,540
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,800
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,330
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	285
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,775
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,650
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,315
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,340
900	1,000	all	100p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,305
850	2,500	all	150p.	Oriental	3,800
490	2,500	400	200p.	Royal	2,275
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	1,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,500	all		Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,420
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	860
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	520
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	900
500	1,500	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	3,800
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	4,700
400	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	430
500	1,000	all	70 p	French Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,467	75 p	Imperial Press Co.	775
200	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	560
600	2,000	500		Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,100	all		Sassoon's Press Co.	850
400	850	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	515
100	1,000	750		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
120	1,500	1,200	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.	925

o Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	13¾ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	15 ps.	Treacher & Co	420
	250	all	10 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	15	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE business done yesterday has, in consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail, been very small, and there is no alteration in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 4 0
600 „ „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 7 „ at „ 4 5 0
1,250 „ „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 8¼ „ at „ 5 2 0
600 „ „ Printers 26 „ 30 „ 3½ „ at „ 2 7 0
2,300 „ T. Red Mulls 40 „ 20 „ at „ 3 7 6

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 17th reports the Liverpool market closing heavy, with Surats depressed. Besides a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid Orleans, which now stands at 8⅛d., we have no change to report in prices. Sales amount to 10,000 bales only, of which 2,500 are Surats. The Cotton Market here continues very dull, and about 400 candies have changed hands at a further fall of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The following are closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee (Feb. delivery)............ Rs. 195 to Rs. 196
„ Akote („ „)............ „ 197 to „ 198
„ Broach M. G. (March „)............ „ 219 to „ 220
„ Hingunghaut (Jan. „)............ „ 232 to „ 233
„ Dhollerah (April „)............ „ 179 to „ 180
Old Dhollerah............................ „ 165 to „ 170
„ Sawginned............................ „ 177 to „ 179
„ Vingorla............................ „ 166 to „ 168

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

50 candies New Barsee ....at Rs. 178-83
90 „ „ „ ....at „ 190
100 „ „ Hingunghaut ....at „ 230
75 „ „ Dholera (April delivery) ....at „ 180-82
75 „ „ „ „ „ ....at „ 182½
25 „ „ Khandeish ....at „ 169
25 „ Old Sawginned ....at „ 174

YARNS.

No sales are reported.

METALS.

Nothing has been done yesterday.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Benton	Elliott	Liverpool, Aug. 31.
	Good Hope (s)	Bainton	London Dec. 14.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Goa, Jan. 17.
	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, Jan. 18.
	Annot Lyle	Yeo	Liverpool, Sept. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Penang (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee.
	Sunda (s)	Challard	Southampton.

The ship St. Hilda, Kennedy, to Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Arabia, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.
Barque Bushire Merchant, to the Andaman Islands.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
16 Cathay (s)...................................... Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel, s, 99 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Jewraj.
Caradoc, s, 4 casks beer, Joseph Soarez.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel, s, 10 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Lorne, s, 15 barrels coal pitch and 10 barrels tar, S. S. Narrolwala.
Strathclyde, s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Athol, s, 15 cases brandy and 5 cases old tom, C. Bouneviallie & Co.
Yeddo, s, 10 cases brandy, Adaseer Cursetjee Dady & Co.
Virago, s, 5 cases tobacco, Sumsoodin Cassumjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Susanne, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 3 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.
Esperance, 4 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 56 bales cotton, Shamjee Veerjee.
Lady Alian, 100 bales cotton, G. Shamjee.
Benefactress, 223 cwts. myrabollams, R. Angus & Co; 200 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 250 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.
W. H. Atkinson, s, 499 bags linseed, Soonderdas Mooljee; 24½ cwts. hemp, Mathooradas Nuthoo; 130 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co; 24 bales skins, Joosub Hajee Gunnee; 127 bags rice, Hurjewan Nurrotum; 50 bales wool, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.
Dunraven, s, 600 bags wheat, Ebram Lutiff; 600 bags wheat, Hajee Hassum Hajee Meetha; 40 bales wool, Coovurjee Nursey; 32 bales wool, Nundram Bhojraz; 1,200 packages wet dates, Pranjeewundas Hurjeewundas.
Lorne, s, 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 51 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 38 bales cotton, Madowjee Mohanjee; 19 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Muriel, s, 350 cwts. hemp, Mathooradas Nuthoo; 250 bales cotton, Mooljee Liladhur; 250 bales cotton, Dayal Jairaz; 16 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co; 125 bales cotton, Gordhundas Khatow.
South Tyne, s, 1,375 cwts. wet dates, Liladhur Khirpal; 25 cases ginger, Vulubdas Vundravandas.

FOR TRIESTE.

Stamford, s, 250 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.
Malwa, s, 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa, s, 150 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Malwa, s, 1,805 bags teel seed, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Arabia, s, 500 bags gingelly seed, Aleen, Riebe & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, L. Jahier & Co; 500 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia, s, 1,000 bales cotton, The Austrian Trading Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 16.

Farrell, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 17.

Davies, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Swiney, Captain, 17th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Holroyd, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Grey, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

JANUARY 18.

Case, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Mecan Meer.
Johnstone, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Carwar.
Hunter, Surgeon Major, Staff, from furlough, from England

JANUARY 19.

Nicholetts, Lieutenant, 5th B. N. L. I., to appear before a medical board, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 18.

Farrell, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 19.

Martin, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Rawul Pindee.
Eves, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on duty, to Ellichpoor.
Durrant, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Bhosawul.
Ward, Captain, Bengal, Dy. Asst. Adjutant General for Musketry, from leave, to Umballa.
Swanson, Major, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, Jan. 17.*)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence:—

Mr P Niblett, Depy Colr, Benares, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st Jan 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

Mr J R Reid, Settlement Officer, from 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from 1st Jan 1874.

Mr W H Smith, Settlement Officer, from 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from 1st Jan 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr J H Billings, Depy Colr of Bustee, to Benares, during the absence on leave of Mr Niblett, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr R Gunn, Extra Asst Comr, to officiate as Senior Asst Comr, Gurhwal, during the absence on leave of Maj J Fisher, or until further orders.

Mr C Donovan to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr 2nd grade.

Mr A Robinson to revert to his substantive appointment of As t Magst and Colr.

From 4th Nov 1873, the date on which Mr C W Mellor returned from privilege leave—

Mr W Barry to officiate as Joint Magst and Depy Colr, 2nd grade;

Mr R S Aikman to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Mag and Coll.

From the 7th Nov 1873, the date on which Mr R Wall resumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Jounpore—

Mr A C Tupp to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade;

Messrs G R C Williams (on privilege leave) and W E Kinsey to revert to their substantive appointments of Asst Mags and Cols.

From 19th Nov 1873, the date on which Mr G E Ward returned from privilege leave—

Messrs M S Howell and W Barry to revert to their substantive appointments of Joint Mag 2nd grade, and Asst Mag and Colr, respectively.

Mr W R Tucker, Extra Asst Comr, 4th Class, to officiate as an Asst Comr, 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr Sturt on privilege leave, or until further orders.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following postings:—

Mr R Lyons, Asst Mag and Colr, to Cawnpore.

Mr P Whalley, Under Secy to Govt, N-W Provinces, who reported his return from furlough on 10th Dec 1873, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr of the 1st grade, and to be posted to the Moradabad District.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers of the Jhansie Commission to the grades noted opposite their names, to have effect from the 5th Nov 1870, the date from which Mr J Aloue was confirmed in the appointment of Sub-Judge and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Agra:—

Mr P J White, Asst Comr, First Class.
Mr W R A James, Asst Comr, Second Class.
Mr R H Story, Asst Comr, Third Class.

Mr H B Milsy, Asst Settlement Officer of the 2nd grade, to be Asst Settlement Officer of Banda.

The services of Mr E R Henry C S, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Be ga.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to permit the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officer:—

Mr V Berkeley, Sub-Judge and Judge of the Small Cause Court Agra, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt, from the 5th Nov 1870.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

Mr L Verrieres, Patrol Inland Customs Department, Burhpoor in Zillah Etawah, to be a special Mag under Section 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the Third-Class: to be exercised within the portion of the Etawah District lying to the south of the River Jumna.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F FitzJames, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Muttra and Hattrass Light Railway.

Mr E Douglas, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the Etawah Division Ganges Canal, which appointment he joined on the 20th Nov 1873.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette, Jan. 15.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Doran, Officiating Tutor to H H the Nawab of Bhawalpore, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st July 1873

The undermentioned Civil and Military Officers have been declared by the Central Committee of Examination to have passed the prescribed examination in Pashtu:—

Capt T J C Plowden, Asst Comr, with great credit.
Lieut J A L Montgomery, Asst Settlement Officer, with credit.
Mr W Jenkyns, Asst Comr, with credit.
Capt E G G Hastings, Settlement Officer.
Mr H B Beckett, Asst Comr.
Mr H St G Tucker, Offg Settlement Officer.
Mr C Brown, Asst Dist Supt of Police.
Lieut C J R Fulford, 26th P N I.
Lieut A Jobling, H M's 5th Regt.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Revd G W Manson having been placed at the disposal of this Govt, he is directed to proceed to Mooltan and continue to be Chaplain of H M's 92nd Highlanders.

The services of the Revd W W Nicholls having been placed at the disposal of this Govt, he is appointed Chaplain of Kasauli, with effect from such date as he may receive charge of his duties.

The services of the Revd W J Hunt having been placed at the disposal of this Govt, he is appointed Chaplain of Sabathu.

Capt H J Lawrence, Asst Comr, is posted to the Jullundhur District.

Lieut-Col H P Babbage, Depy Comr, Karnal, is invested with the powers described in section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr H W Steel, Asst Comr, is appointed to the charge of the outpost of Kasur, in the Lahore District.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for thirty days, from the 14th Feb 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, is granted to Col J P W Campbell, Comdt, 1st Sikh Infantry, to visit Bombay, preparatory to furlough, dated 16th Dec 1873.

The following Order is confirmed:—

Kohat Station Order, dated 15th Dec 1873, appointing Surg J Lloyd, relieved by Surgn-Maj H Thom of the medical charge of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the Peshawur Mountain Battery, and the Garrison Company of Artillery.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T J Farrel, Acct, 4th grade, attached to the 2nd Division, Umballah and Lahore Road, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from this date.

Mr B G Wallis, Asst Engr, from the 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road, to the 2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road. Mr Wallis left the former Division on the 17th Nov, and joined the latter on the 18th idem.

Capt P Lambert, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, having reported his return at Lahore from leave, is posted to the Derajat Division.

Mr T W Knowles, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from the Derajat Division, to the 2nd Division, Umballah and Lahore Road.

Lieut H G Kunhardt, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, which he joined on the forenoon of the 22nd idem.

Mr T J P Jeffery, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Delhi Division, to Office of Supdg Eng neer, Western Jumna Canal.

Mr E I Lang, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, left the 2nd Division and joined the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, on the forenoon of the 1st Dec 1873.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COOKE—January 13th, at Camp Niphar, in the Nassick Districts, the wife of H. R. Cooke, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HENESEY—January 17th, at Byculla Iron Works, Henrietta, the beloved wife of Mr. Richard Henesey, aged 20 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHATELIER—January 13th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. J Chatelier, of a son.

DuBOIS—January 17th, at Royapooram, the wife of the Reverend E. H. DuBois, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GLOSER—HOWES—January 15th, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Etty, Mr. Henry John Gloser, to Anne Emily Glass Howes, only surviving daughter of the late William Mobins Howes.

RACLEAN—CONNOLLY—January 12th, at Calcutta, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Rev. C. Cesary, Francis Herbert Maclean, Superintendent of Salt Excise, Shahabad, fifth son of the late John Spencer Maclean, Esq., of Bally, and grand nephew of the late General Sir Hector Maclean, K.C.B., of the Madras Army, to Margaret Ellen, of Portman Square, London, second daughter of the late Peter Connolly, Esq., Solicitor of the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1874.

WE publish this morning the despatch to which we referred a few days ago, from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, strongly recommending that the construction of the first section of the Ajmere line northwards from Ahmedabad should be entrusted to the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company. Colonel Kennedy has, in this despatch, placed himself thoroughly in accord with public opinion in the Bombay Presidency; and his argument in favour of the course he advocates is simply irresistible. Since there must be, unhappily, a break of gauge somewhere on the Rajpootana line, it will cause the least degree of inconvenience if it be made at Pahlunpoor, the point of junction for the future line to Deesa and Hyderabad. The nature of the country, too, from Pahlunpore southwards to Ahmedabad, being an open plain, gives but a slight advantage, in point of economy of construction, to the metre gauge. Colonel Hancock estimates that the excess in first cost of a standard gauge line will not be more than from £1,000 to £1,200 a mile; and he points out that this will be compensated by the savings the B. B. and C. I. R. Company will effect by using up their surplus material and working the line after it is made with very little addition to their existing rolling-stock. As, however, the direction of the whole section from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpore has not yet been settled, the Bombay Government contents itself with backing up Mr. Currey's modest request that the B. B. and C. I. Company should be allowed to proceed at once with the construction of the 37 miles from the Saburmuttee to Meysana, about which there is no dispute.

We cannot suppose that the Government of India will refuse to agree to this proposal. As Colonel Kennedy says, "there is a feeling "on the part of the public, and mercantile com"munity of this Presidency, that the question "of the early construction of this line of rail"way has not hitherto received the attention that "its great importance merits;" and it is quite certain that the severe strain on the finances caused by the famine will make the Government of India shrink for a long time to come from beginning this work on its own account. Unless, therefore, we are to have further indefinite delays, the assistance of the B. B. and C. I. Company must be called in; and the sooner it is called in the better.

We are glad that Colonel Kennedy has taken advantage of this opportunity to put on record once more, on behalf to the Government of Bombay, an energetic protest against the policy which has made a break of gauge inevitable between Bombay and Agra. "This is one of "the main arterial lines of India, and forms "a side of the great triangle whose angles "are at Bombay, Allahabad, and Agra. It is "difficult, then, to over-rate the importance to "Bombay of connecting Ahmedabad with Agra "by rail, as at present the trade of the place is "very greatly hampered by the high G. I. P. "tariff—a tariff which is forced on that Com"pany by the difficulties of their line as regards "curves, gradients, and ghaut inclines, and "consequent high cost of haulage." What the Government has done, therefore, has been to create an artificial barrier to trade on the only naturally easy road from Bombay to Upper India. But the break of gauge may do serious mischief to the country in various ways. Only within the last few days we have had a striking illustration of its disadvantages in reference to the famines which periodically afflict some part or other of India. In the present emergency in Bengal, the Government of India telegraphed a few days ago to know what rolling-stock could be spared from the Bombay railways for the carriage of grain in the famine-stricken districts. The G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Companies have offered, in reply, to lend the Government of India 500 waggons each, total 1,000, for some months, to carry grain. This is in addition to the waggons which, in the ordinary course of traffic, would go through to Bengal with grain. Now, it is only a few years since a dearth fell on the very districts of Rajpootana through which the railway from Ahmedabad to Agra will run. At that time, in 1869-70, the Bombay and Baroda Company, to alleviate the famine, brought a large quantity of grain to Ahmedabad, whence, the railway going no further, it found its way as best could into the districts to the north. Most of this grain came from the G. I. P., and some of it had been carried from the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, in the same East Indian Railway waggons, all the way to Guzerat viâ the G. I. P. It is not going too far to say that, had Rajpootana at that time been served by a railway of the standard gauge, on which grain could have been carried without breaking bulk in East Indian waggons from Agra and in B. B. and C. I. waggons from Ahmedabad, the famine would have done comparatively little mischief. But when the next famine breaks out in Rajpootana, from what quarter will the narrow gauge State railway get an extra supply of rolling-stock wherewith to carry food to the starving people? The line will be blocked at both ends with stores of grain, for the carriage of which the independent resources of the narrow gauge line will be miserably inadequate; and the people will find they have paid for a railway which can be of very little use to them in the time of their sorest need. Unfortunately, there is no remedying the evil now in Rajpootana; but we believe the Government of India is aware of the mistake that has been made, and that it will not be repeated in other parts of the country, for we hear, on tolerably good authority, that it is likely the Indus Valley line will after all be made on the standard gauge.

THE formation of Clubs in England has, in the last few years, quite altered the state of society, and benefited the lonely bachelors of our great cities. With mammas and daughters they are not so popular, for these points of convergence are places of resort where the papas and younger sons spend much of that time which these ladies assert ought to be passed in their society. The consequence is that the fair sex resent the introduction of a system which they allege tends to destroy the ancient love of home and domestic life which was so characteristic of the John Bulls of a more pastoral age. But Clubs have now taken deep root; and every man who can afford £30 or £40 donation and an annual subscription of £8 or £10 gets himself put up to ballot, and, if he runs the gauntlet of election by secret voting successfully, he finds himself the member of an institution the domestic arrangements and social economy of which can compare with those of the palaces of kings and nobles. Ladies seldom recollect that Clubs have proved a great social benefit to them and also to husbands given to company keeping. In former days the chief hotel in the country town did duty as the gathering place for the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and the taverns of London also were used for the purpose of réunions. These were public places of muster, and the result was that swarms of very questionable characters clustered round those gentlemen who frequented these too often only open pot-houses. The male or female society into which husbands and young men were thus thrown had evils which it is needless for us to enlarge upon, and the cost of luncheon, dinner, and wine was regulated upon a scale of unexampled extravagance. The object of the Club of the present day is to confer mutual and real advantages on its members. The greatest care is taken to exclude undesirable persons; and the cuisine and wine arrangements, being watched over by a committee, a secretary, and a steward, are sure to be good and the prices exceedingly moderate.

Clubs have great advantages and pleasures: amongst them, they may be classed the bringing socially together of persons who take an interest in public questions involving matters of politics, science, art, history and polite literature, and such like. There is nothing educates the mind so quickly as an interchange of ideas and views by personal intercourse in friendly and accidental meeting. Club life essentially assists in teaching a man not to over-estimate his own knowledge or merits. It, moreover, leads him to discount much of the high opinion he had formed as to his own attainments in various branches of learning, for when man meets man upon the soft but broad platform of the Club coffee room carpet, in the smoking saloon, or in the card room, he is sure to be confronted by some individuals whose special education in some particular subject makes him feel that he really knows far less than human vanity had made him believe. The Clubs of our day, save the Carlton, the Conservative, and the Reform, are not identified with political objects; and therefore the great danger of them to the State, which is one of the chief objections to Clubs in France, never arises. They now form homes for those who otherwise would have to reside in lonely lodgings or at expensive hotels. The young barrister, the military officer, the striving merchant, and the other miscellaneous representatives of gentle breeding and small incomes are enabled to live without incurring liabilities which leave perhaps a long life of slavery and vain hope and struggle arising from that curse to gentle blood, pecuniary embarrassment. In the spacious Clubs of London are provided dressing and bath-rooms, libraries and writing saloons, drawing rooms for the reception of visitors, card and billiard rooms: and all these comforts and luxuries are obtainable simply by applying the joint-stock principle to domestic arrangements. A gentleman in London who studies economy may pay for his chambers and live at his Club for £300 a year. Many persons spend five times that income, but we have known half-pay officers maintain a good position and appearance on even less. No doubt great prudence and self-denial have to be practised to enable a man of small means to live in the style we refer to, when he is surrounded by wealth, ostentation, and pride; but it has been done before, and gentlemen of fixed purpose and with honourable proclivities by the aid of Clubs can live in a style of ease and comfort compatible with their birth, but which their means perhaps would not allow them to enjoy had they to attempt life in lodgings or at hotels. This brings us at once to the question of Club life in India, and especially in Bombay. There is no place in the world, where good Clubs are more emergently required. When we say good Clubs, we mean the formation of social societies, upon principles of real comfort and economy. We should wish also to be understood to advocate the founding of a system utterly at variance with that in vogue in the Presidency cities of India.

We assert that Clubs in India have hitherto proved enormous failures; and the chief reason has been that the prices of wines and provisions have been fixed on such a scale, that dining at the Club means paying more for your dinner than it would cost if supplied in your own bungalow. There is no real careful supervision, no decided and peremptory check upon fraud and petty pilfering. Bombay at this moment has a cheap and good market. At that market good meat and fowls, fine fish, fresh wholesome fruit and vegetables, and English preserved provisions are procurable, and at exceedingly moderate prices. But, once these articles get into a Club kitchen, not fifty, not a hundred, but two hundred per cent. is added on, and the unfortunate member of a Club has to pay these exorbitant charges or else resign the Club and for ever after hold his peace. And he asks why? He is told servants' wages are high, that the Club has a debenture debt the interest of which must be met, that importing wine is expensive, and glass, crockery-ware, linen, and plate are costly things to keep up. We admit they are; but we set off the fact that every article put upon the table in the shape of food costs an absurdly low price in comparison with English rates. We say, make your Clubs popular, and they will be filled nightly. Round table dinners will never pay if you have to provide for twenty mouths, and only five or six men paying five shillings a piece sit down to devour a meal which costs perhaps £3, speaking in English money. The dinner must be there, and dinners are the things which Clubs lose more by than any other refreshments supplied. In England five shillings would procure a splendid repast at any Club for one man, and that too in a country where you board your men servants, giving them beef at a shilling a pound and clothes with £35 per annum wages, to say nothing of paying enormous taxes, house and water and poor rates. We object to the system of Club honorary secretaries. Every Club in this country should as in England have a paid secretary. He should have under him a steward and a proper but not an enormous staff of servants, and should be held responsible by the committee for the kind of supplies purchased, and for the proper adjustment of the accounts. If prices were less than now obtain the attendance of members would greatly increase, and the more dining members a Club has the better are the dinners and less th y cost. The salary of a good secretary would be saved over and over by the retrenchment effected in establishment and cost of provisions by the supervision of an official who could devote his whole time to the work. The jails of India are badly managed where no governor is in daily and hourly attendance, and it has been found out that honorary superintendents, or, what is worse, poorly paid ones, cannot give sufficient time to the direction of jail establishments. Hence the great cost of such jails and the general failure of discipline which is noticed in prisons where no paid head exists to control expenditure and direct the establishment. It is the same in Clubs; and, while honorary secretaries do their best, they never can achieve as much as they would do were the entire of their time occupied in the one sole duty of looking after Club interests. The prices charged at Indian Clubs are truly shameful. For instance, in an English Club an anchovy toast costs 6d., out here ten annas is charged or one shilling and three pence, the actual cost not being more than 3d., including cost of fire to cook the small morsel. The waste in the Indian Club kitchen is really wicked; only a small portion of the joints are saved, nearly everything which leaves the coffee room being devoured by Portuguese servants who watch the dishes with jealous eyes, and pounce upon them as soon as they are out of sight.

We shall again refer to this subject, for it is high time that the details of Indian Club life, Club expenses, and Club accommodation should be submitted to the public for them to come to some definite proposal to stop the folly and expense of the present régime. Bombay wants a new Club in the neighbourhood of the Fort. It could be made a profitable institution if built sufficiently large to offer residential chambers to members who would gladly pay a remunerating rent for quarters; and, if the rates were such as to invite guests to live at it instead of preventing them from venturing to even order a chop or a peg, we think the undertaking would prove a success. Bombay could and would support a well managed Club, and members would find that if such a Club were conducted on an economical system that they might be housed and fed for about one hundred and twenty rupees per month, instead of the shameful prices they now pay, and by which Clubs apparently profit so little.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

M. VICTOR DE LESSEPS and Mr. Stuart will, we hear, leave Bombay for Calcutta early to-morrow morning, and after staying a short time there—seeing the Viceroy, we presume, as well as the beauties of the city itself—they will turn towards Madras. After seeing the three presidency towns they will resume their project of visiting the Upper Provinces. We believe that Lord Granville has made no reply yet to the letter addressed to him on the subject of the Central Asian Railway by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, a translation of which we published on Wednesday. We understand, however, that Sir Bartle Frere, as President of the Geographical Society, has informed M. Ferdinand de Lesseps that the arguments which are set forth in that communication have converted him to a belief in the scheme of an Anglo-Russian Railway. The results of Lord Granville's encounter with the Russian diplomatists in the matter of Central Asian policy may have made him very cautious in writing a reply to Baron de Lesseps; but at all events the latter may regard Sir Bartle Frere's communication as one of great value, and as expressing sentiments which must be shared in by a large number of Englishmen, who to a great extent draw their inspiration on such subjects from the Geographical Society.

MR. K. T. BEST, M. A., Oxon, the Acting Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College, has evidently his heart in the cause of education in India. Besides meeting with very considerable success in his professorial duties in the class-room, he has done a great deal of good in a more general way by the publication of little manuals of roots and derivatives from the classic languages. Last year we received from him a copy of his little manual of Greek roots and their derivatives; now we have before us the second edition of his Manual of derivatives from the Latin. Both of these works have been of great use. They do not show profound scholarship, but this was not the intention of the author, who saw that, the more elementary such works are, the more valuable they are likely to be to young native students, who would not be able to master works of a more ambitious character in the science of etymology. We need say nothing in support of the value of the study of etymology, because, though enthusiasts have often made the science ridiculous by making it bear strained and absurd theories, yet there is no doubt that, judiciously used it helps wonderfully to rivet meanings of words upon the memory of the language-learner. We therefore welcome Mr. Best's Manuals, believing that in publishing them he is doing a great practical service to facilitate the study by native students of the intricacies of the English language. The book before us contains nearly 8,000 derivatives from Latin, and the correctness of the information given in it may be relied upon, as the author has assisted his own judgment by references to the etymological works of Archbishop Trench, Dr. Ogilvie, and others.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PAPAL ELECTION.

ROME, 19TH JANUARY.

An Italian Circular addressed to the Great Powers of Europe guarantees absolute freedom at the Papal Conclave.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, 19TH JANUARY.

The Assembly has rejected an amendment introduced into the Bill relative to the appointment of Mayors, but the Government majority was only four.

LONDON, 17TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed heavy. Surats depressed.

The London Cotton Market closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5⅜d.
Exchange on India............1s. 10⅞d. to 1s. 11d.
Oriental Bank shares £45
Chartered Bank shares............ £14.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares.... £23.
Hongkong and Shanghai „ .... £38.
Total coin in the Bank of France .... £31,875,000.
„ Notes in circulation .... £116,625,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 95.
4½ do. do. .... 96⅞.
5½ do. do. .... 101.
3 per cent. Consols, for account ...... 92¼.
5 do. French Rente, 1872 ...... 93¼.
Bar Silver............................ 59¼.

A RANGOON paper notices with great satisfaction that a staff of officials is being organized in Bengal in connexion with the Prome Railway.

THE Secretary of State, we understand, has sanctioned the grant of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Trumpp, to enable him to complete his Dictionary of the Pushtoo and English Languages.

THE Cabul correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* writes:—"the Ameer is in a great state of delight owing to the discovery of gold in a mountain not far from his capital. The fortunate discoverers are not, however, to reap the benefit, it appears, as the Ameer has placed guards round it to prevent access to what he looks upon as a newly-found mine of wealth."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, will return to Bombay to-morrow in Her Majesty's s.s. Dalhousie and land at the Apollo Bunder at 5 P.M. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery when His Excellency lands, and a guard of honour will be in attendance.

MESSRS. MORAN AND Co. report that the total exports of tea from Calcutta during the year 1873 amounted to 18,675,982lbs. as against 17,709,659lbs. in the previous year. From the commencement of the new season, on the 1st of May to the 31st of December, the exports amounted to 14,526,259lbs., as compared with 13,042,268lbs. during the same period of last year.

ACCORDING to the *Rangoon Mail* a portion of the treasure in the ship Ethiopia, wrecked off Cape Negrais, has been recovered by the steamers Pilot and Rattler with the assistance of a professional diver. The weather off the Cape has been equally and unfavourable hitherto, but it is thought that as the weather will no doubt be more suitable during the ensuing month, a considerable quantity of the specie and cargo may be recovered.

Indian Public Opinion hears from Bokhara:—The Russians desire that the Ameer of Bokhara should in future remain at Shabra-Subz. The people of Bokhara, though not pleased at their (the Russians) having put a stop to the slave-trade, seem to appreciate their rule, which they appear to prefer to the former tyrannical laws that prevailed before the Russians were in power. That the Ameer is not as fond of his new foreign friends, and that he does not trust them very implicitly would seem evident from the the fact, that he has, acting upon the advice of his friends, sent all his valuables, property, &c., &c., to Qoollab and Hissar.

THE weather at Lahore of late has been unprecedentedly cold: the local paper the other day reported that the thermometer had fallen as low as 18° Fahrenheit which, however, must surely have been a mistake. The people of the place seem to be taking advantage of the state of affairs and are "making hay while the sun shines;" or rather making ice while it freezes. We read that upwards of 18,000 maunds have already been collected at the station pits and on one day alone 2,000 maunds were collected, the greatest quantity ever yet known in the annuals of the Ice Club. And such a result must be very acceptable to the subscribers.

THE annual meeting of the "Bengal Social Science Association" took place on Wednesday evening last at the Town Hall, Calcutta, and was very influentially attended. His Honour Sir George Campbell was elected President for the ensuing year. Dr. Ewart, the retiring President, and the Rev. K. V. Banarjee were elected Vice-Presidents. Sir George expressed his thanks for the honour which had been done him, and spoke in high terms of the usefulness of such Associations and of the benefits they were calculated to confer on the country, and concluded by expressing a hope that the Association would, by discussing, in a social manner, all social and scientific questions, so develope itself as to form the nucleus of an Indian House of Parliament.

THE Bokhara correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* says—"The following specimen of the form which Russian rule is taking will show that it is not unnatural that the Ameer should feel inclined to view the Russians with suspicion. The right hand of a man was cut off by the Ameer's order for theft. The injured man complained to the Russian Governor at Samarcand, who directed the Ameer to pay 40 "tillas" to him, and to award imprisonment in future to thieves and other delinquents instead of mutilating them. The commander of the Russian forces is at present in Tashkund, and it is rumoured that a road has been constructed from there to the Russian capital, and that a horse dak runs between the two places, accomplishing the journey in eight days."

CONSEQUENT on Sir George Couper's appointment as Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the following promotions have been sanctioned:—Mr. C. Currie, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, is confirmed in that appointment; Mr. P. Carnegy, Deputy Commissioner, First Grade, to be a Commissioner; Mr. R. M. King, Deputy Commissoner, Second Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, First Grade; Mr. W. Glynn, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade; Mr. W. C. Wood, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade; Major A. E. Wilkinson, B. A., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade; Mr. J. M. C. Steinhelt, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

THE Calcutta Justices would appear to be on the horns of a dilemma with respect to their lately erected Municipal market. If what the *Englishman* states be correct, it is next to impossible that the new market, as a competitor with Dhurrumtola, should pay, and, on the other hand, should they purchase the Dhurrumtolla property, the interest upon the money they would require to borrow for the purpose, added to that on the loan for the new structure would exceed any return that might be expected from the united properties unless largely increased rents were charged, the result of which would be an injury to the public by increasing the already high cost of the daily supplies. Baboo Heera Lall Seal, the proprietor of the old market, has filed a plaint against Mr. Hogg, the Chairman of the Justices, for illegal interference.

THE libel case which we mentioned some days ago as having been instituted in the Recorder's Court at Rangoon came on for hearing on the 8th instant. Dr. Hamilton Ross, of H. M.'s 14th Regiment, was the plaintiff, and Dr. Temple, Health Officer, defendant, and the damages were laid at Rs. 10,000. The case arose out of the fact of Dr. Ross having been called in to attend the child of a Mr. Mitchell, the child having previously been attended by the defendant, who, in consequence, accused Dr. Ross of a breach of professional practice. Some letters passed between them, which were subsequently printed at the instance of the defendant and circulated. The father of the child, it would appear, in his conversations with both parties at different times, had been the main cause of the misunderstanding. The plaintiff, Mr. Mitchell, and the printer of the alleged libel, were examined when, after some conversation between the legal gentlemen employed, the case was adjourned with a view to an amicable arrangement.

THE following promotions are ordered in the British Burmah Commission, with effect from the 8th December, 1873:—Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, to be Commissioner; Lieutenant Colonel H. Browne, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade; Major Duff, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and Judge of the town of Maulmain, to be graded as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade; Major Street, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade; Mr. Ireland, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade; Captain Hughes, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, and Superintendent of the Hill Tracts, Arrakan, to be graded as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade; Mr. R. F. St. John, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade; Captain Gower, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade; Mr. Buckle, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

THE *Indian Daily News* relates an incident which occurred at Simla the other day which should prove a warning to the Bengali Baboo when he would aspire to act the gay Lothario. It appears that a young lady residing with her family was very fond of exercise and used to go much out, walking or on horseback, unattended, there being no gentlemen of the family with them. Our gay Baboo, it would seem, was greatly smitten, and when he met her (and it appears that he made it a point to meet her *always*), he threw sideway glances at her, then unquestionable "sheep's eyes," and at last his affection so far overcame his discretion, that he absolutely winked at her! There appears little doubt, on the face of the narrative, that the young lady did not venture to show her displeasure at such marked attentions, and probably she acted in this wise in order to draw the infatuated Baboo into the net she was gradually weaving for him. One evening, the young lady went out for her customary walk, and it might have been observed that behind her, at a distance of two hundred yards, were two *chuprassies* slinking along the roadside, and looking as if they were watching a fair opportunity to murder her,

> But love, blind love, whose all-commanding sway,
> Baboos as well as marquises obey,

led the Baboo to the spot as a guardian angel. He had eyes only for the young lady. On this occasion he must have considered that his advances were more than warmly received, for he ultimately ventured an attempt to kiss the young lady, and caught her in his arms for the purpose. She screamed, the *chuprassies* appeared on the scene, and pounced upon Lothario—*tableau!* The case was subsequently brought into Court, and the Baboo got three months' imprisonment—the highest punishment that could possibly be inflicted upon him there.

THE "INDIAN EMPIRE" ON FIRE AT COCHIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, 15TH JANUARY.

EARLY yesterday morning, a large vessel was seen in the offing making for the port with the signal "I am on fire" flying; and immediately Captain Maiden, the Master Attendant, and Mr. Rohde, of the firm of Messrs. Aspinwall and Co., proceeded on board. Mr. Gilkison, partner in the firm of Messrs. Pierce, Leslie and Co., who are the local Lloyds' agents, soon followed them. Instructions were left to forward a sufficient number of men with appliances, and to the credit of the Marine Department be it said that they were sent on board without the least possible delay. The ship had meanwhile anchored, and it soon became known that she was the Indian Empire with coals on board on fire. A thick volume of smoke was issuing from the after-hatch when the vessel anchored, and it was at once agreed by all on board that the vessel should be beached and scuttled. A survey was held on board by the Master Attendant, Mr. Gilkison, and Captain Read, of the Isabella, who put off with his crew to render assistance. The surveyors resolved that the efforts of the crew to put the fire under should be seconded by using fire-engines, which were immediately signalled for and went off to the vessel without delay. The vessel was moved off into shallow water a little to the north of the harbour mouth. She was put aground later in the evening and scuttled, as there was no chance of saving the ship and cargo with the assistance of only the fire-engines and the throwing of water into the hold with buckets.

The Indian Empire left Shields on the 27th September last, arrived off Galle on the 9th instant, and sailed for Bombay. On the 11th, it was suspected that the coals were on fire; and on the 12th, the suspicion became a matter of certainty. The master could do, however, nothing, and it was resolved to make all possible sail for Bombay. At 8 p.m. on the 13th, the main hatch was blown away with a loud report, and the flame ascended as far as the main topsail yard. All hands commenced to throw water, made for shore, and bore up to Cochin, where the vessel arrived, as I have stated, yesterday. She lies now in three and half fathoms water on soft ground, with perhaps fifteen to eighteen feet water in the hold. The fire has been completely got under, but the fire-engines are still working. There is every prospect of saving the ship and cargo.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE IN KURRACHEE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 15TH JANUARY.

PUNCTUALLY according to hand-bills issued by Colonel Lambert, the Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee, His Excellency Sir Phillip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, and suite, accompanied by Sir William Merewether, Commissioner in Sind, arrived here this afternoon by special train from Kotree. As the train approached the station a number of fog-signals were fired, corresponding with the number of guns due as a salute to the rank of His Excellency. His Excellency must have been glad that the journey was at an end, for the country which the Sind line traverses is very dull and dreary, there being not a vestige of any sort of vegetation to be seen beyond cactus bushes. I think the railway authorities should get their permanent-way men to plant some common shady trees on the sides of the line. On His Excellency's alighting from his State carriage he was received by Colonel Lambert, Majors Grant, Thoyts, Purvis, Keayes, Dr. Hopkins, and a number of other civil and military officers of the station. The European and Native Municipal Commissioners were also present to receive His Excellency; conspicuous amongst these was Mr. Denso, the German Consul, in uniform, Mr. Campbell, and Sett Naomull, C.S.I. The members of the local bar were also present. After shaking hands with several gentlemen on the platform, Sir Philip stepped forward with Sir William Merewether to the carriage waiting for him at the entrance. There was a detachment of H. M.'s 56th regiment drawn up as a guard of honour, and behind these came a large and motley crowd of people, all anxious to get a glimpse of His Excellency the Governor—who was dressed in plain morning dress—a state of matters that astonished not a few of the natives, who always connect gorgeous dresses with representatives of majesty. The station was tastefully decorated with flags and arches all covered with leaves and branches, which seemed as if they had grown there. The arrangements were all that could be desired and reflect great credit on the railway officials. When His Excellency got into the carriage, the band of H. M.'s 56th played the "welcome" song. His Excellency was then driven off to Government House, escorted by a body of mounted sowars with drawn swords. On Sir Philip's arrival there he was greeted by another guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of the Belooch Regiment under the command of a European officer, and also by a body of the City Police. A salute of seventeen guns was then fired from the battery of the Royal Artillery. To-morrow the Governor is to hold a levée in the Frere Hall, and I shall not fail to send you an account of it. His Excellency's visit has been received with welcome by all, and we only wish the visits of the Governor and Viceroy were more frequent. To-morrow, I believe, the members of the local bar, both European and native, are to wait upon His Excellency in a body to present a memorial regarding the alleged injustice that has been done them in the appointment of an Irish solicitor in supersession of a local pleader to the post of Government pleader and public prosecutor. His Excellency is to leave shortly for Bombay by the steamer Dalhousie, which brought the 56th Regiment the other day.

JACOBABAD RACES.—1873-74.

STEWARDS.—Colonel F. Loch, Commandant-in-Chief, S. F. F., Colonel Mainwaring, Colonel Alexander, Colonel Dunsterville, Captain E. S. Reynolds, Captain Seton, P. J. Maitland, Esq. H. C. Hogg, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 1ST JANUARY 1874.

1ST RACE.—The Winners' Handicap.—A purse value Rs. 200, presented by "A Rifleman." Forced for winners of Derby, Galloway Plate, Trial Stakes, Frontier Cup, and Welter at an entrance of Rs. 30 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 15. One mile and a half.

	st.	lbs.		
Mr Hoghton's...b a h Brigand	12	0	Mr. H. Hogg.	1
Mr. Daniell's ...b w g Bayard	10	12	Mr. Abbott...	2
Mr. Foxton's ...ch a h Lucifer	10	3	Mr. Lambert	3
Mr. Loch's ......g a h Ocks	10	7	Mr. Harrison	4

In the lotteries for this race Brigand and Bayard were equally in request. The pair made hot running together from the start, and at the quarter mile post the result seemed doubtful. The Waler appeared to be going well within himself and retained his place inside, notwithstanding the efforts of Brigand's rider to deprive him of it. The pair were neck and neck round the corner into the straight run in, but shortly after the Waler began to show that want of pluck that has distinguished him throughout the meeting, and allowed Brigand to take a slight lead, which the latter, having once obtained, seemed determined not to relinquish, commencing to pull hard at his rider and coming in a winner by about a length and a half.

2ND RACE.—A Cup, value Rs. 300, presented by an officer 2nd Sind Horse. For all Arabs and C. B.'s. Weight for age and inches. Previous winners, once 5 lbs. extra, twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. 5 lbs. allowed to horses that have never started. Second horse to receive entrances. No walk over. To close and name on the evening of 15th December. R. C. Entrance Rs. 15 on the 15th November. Entrance Rs. 20 on the 15th December.

	st.	lbs.		
Mr. Abbott's ...g a h Benjy	10	2	Owner	1
Capt. E. Reynold's b a h Kensington	10	10	Lambert	2
Mr. Foxton's ...g a g Prince	9	2	Kurreem Beg	3
Mr. Macleod's ...g a g Norman	8	12	Ulu Khan ...	0

Kensington was generally looked upon as the most likely one for this race, though a few thought that the winner of the Galloway Plate would be there or thereabouts. The two favourites started off at a killing pace, Norman and Benjy outpaced, the latter well in rear. At the mile post Benjy began to come up and passed Norman, who was most disgracefully ridden by a native, half-way between that and the three-quarter mile post. From this Benjy gradually, but surely, gained on the two leaders, who began to go back to him, the pace having told on them. At the quarter mile post Benjy and Kensington were in company, the galloway about a couple of lengths behind. At the distance post Benjy began to get away from the favourite, and notwithstanding the efforts of the latter's rider came in a winner by about a length and a half.

3RD RACE.—The Lovers' Handicap.—Rs. 100 from

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the fund. A handicap. H. F. for all horses that have started during the meeting and never won. Entrance Rs. 20. One mile.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Daniell's	b w g Bayard	11 13	Owner	1
Mr. Maitland's	b a h Lancelot	11 0	Owner	2
Mr. Harrison's	g a h Star of the South	10 7	Owner	3

It was generally thought that the Waler had been let in too cheap, and the result proved that the public were right. The distance was not quite long enough for Lancelot, and he only managed after a good race to secure second honours. Had the distance been somewhat longer the order of finishing might have been reversed.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 3RD JANUARY 1874.

1ST RACE.—The Makeshift Purse—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all horses that have not started during the meeting. Weight for inches 14 hands to carry 9 st. 6 lb. Half-a-mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

		st. lbs.		
Capt. Seton's	b c b h O. D. V.	10 10	Mr. Mules	1
Mr. Pottinger's	b c b g Katty	11 4	Mr. Abbott	2
Mr. Bank's	g a h Bobby	10 0	Mr. Lambert	3
Mr. Pottinger's	g c b m Beema	11 12	Mr. Maitland	0
Mr. Smith's	g a h Bagheer (late Sniffer)	10 10	Mr. Harrison	+
Mr. Smith's	g c b h Fatboy, late Gridiron	10 8	Native	+

A capital race. Bobby was favourite. Katty also had many supporters. O. D. V. had none. Katty showed well to the front from the start and about twenty lengths from home looked like a winner. Just at the finish, however, the despised outsider came up with a splendid rush and beat Katty on the post by a head Bobby third, all the rest well up. Exciting race for last place between Bagheer and Fatboy.

2ND RACE.—The Jacobabad Cup.—Rs. 250 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 3 st. 7 lbs. Over about 3 miles of fair hunting country. Entrance Rs. 30.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. H. Hogg's	b a h Sillidar	10 13	Owner	1
Mr Abbott's	g a h Benfy	10 13	Owner	2
Mr. Daniell's	b w g Bayard	12 10	Owner	0
Mr. Loch's	b a h Euclid	10 13	Mr. Lambert	0

The Waler, who was known to be a capital fencer, was installed at the lotteries as first favourite; next to him Euclid was looked upon as the best horse to back. The course was a very pretty one, rather under three miles. The jumps were not too big, but very pucka At the signal to go Sillidar wheeled about and appeared desirous of making off in the opposite direction to that in which he was intended to go. He was, however, pulled round pretty quickly and, putting on the pace through the ploughed land, lead over the first jump, a natural ditch and nullah. Bayard refused but was eventually got over; but only to repeat the same trick at the next jump. The second jump, a kutcha brick wall three and half feet high and a foot thick, was taken by Sillidar first, Benjy following. Euclid fell and got away from his rider. The Waler obstinately refused to have anything to say to it. The race was now left to Benjy and Sillidar, the latter making the running. Both horses fenced most admirably, getting over the wall, post, and rails, and double, without making a mistake, and never putting a foot to one of their fences. At the bund, about three-quarter mile from home, Sillidar still retained the lead by about a dozen lengths, and it was lucky for him that he did, as in scrambling into the pits and up over the bund he went on the wrong side of a flag: a mistake, however, which was soon corrected. The delay, however, allowed Benjy to get within a few lengths of him. He was however never headed, and won a capital race by about four lengths. Poor Bayard, who on this occasion proved himself anything but a "chevalier sans peur," was eventually forced over all his fences and came in about a quarter of an hour afterwards.

EXTRA DAY.

The Brigand Cup.—A purse value Rs. 500, presented by Mr. Hoghton. A handicap for all horses that have started during the meeting. One mile and-a-half. Entrance Rs. 30. Second horse to receive entrances.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Maitland's	b a h Lancelot	11 1 (carried 11 4)	Owner	1
Mr. Loch's	g a h Ocks	11 4	Mr. H. Hogg	2
Mr. Daniell's	b w g Bayard	12 10	Owner	3
Mr. Harrison's	g a h Star of the South	10 3	Owner	0
Mr. Abbott's	g a h Benfy	10 3	Owner	0

A capital handicap, all the horses coming in together: a sheet could have covered the lot. The Waler and Ocks made the running, the latter with a slight lead. At the quarter mile post the race appeared to lie between the two. About a couple of hundred yards from home Ocks managed to get a little the best of the Waler and looked very like a winner. Lancelot, however, came up at the finish with a most splendid rush and beat Ocks on the post by a neck, Ocks beating Bayard for second honours by a head, Star of the South a good fourth.

JACOB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1874.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

Entrances on the 15th January 1874.

Major G.'s	g a h Emperor.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a c Sirmust.
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's	g a h Khyser.
Mr. Hussel Khan's	g a h Babram.

THE RIGHT OF WAY TO BANDORA POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was under the impression that this question had been settled, but this evening, on going for my usual walk to the Point, I was astonished to find that the pathway leading through Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's property had been covered with great pieces of rock and stones so as to prevent people walking to the Point. Further on, the piece of road leading up to the old archway at the entrance of the ruins had been destroyed and the pathway blocked up, so that any one could only proceed at the risk of a sprained or dislocated ancle.

If it was Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's wish thus to annoy the residents, it is a pity he was not present to see the ladies and children picking their way over the stones and pieces of rock with which the pathway was blocked, for he would have seen that his object had been attained, although I fear he would have heard remarks anything but complimentary to himself, and none more bitter than from those of his own race.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have always heard Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy spoken of with great respect, and I cannot conceive how a gentleman who is so well known for his kindness can act as he is doing, except on the theory that he either does not understand the position taken up by the residents or that he misunderstands his own position.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, I understand, bought the lease of the Point bungalow and lane attached thereto for a large sum of money. The property, I grant, is his; but in purchasing the property he only became entitled to what was ceded by Government to the original lessee.

This estate was originally leased by Government to a Major (or Captain) Hughes, who got it for a mere nominal rent. This gentleman disposed of the lease, and after passing through several hands it came down to the present holder.

Now, Sir, years and years before the estate went into Major Hughes's hands, the people of Bandora enjoyed the right of way to the small piece of land known as the Point, and which had been constructed by the original Portuguese settlers, and bears the date 1640. No one ever disputed this right of way until Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy took possession of the property about seven years ago. He then had a gate erected and tried to shut the residents out from their usual walk. But I am happy to say that from that day to this they have successfully resisted such an encroachment on a right which has been enjoyed by them and their predecessors for more than 200 years.

I think I have put the case fairly—certainly correctly as to facts. I imagine that Mr. Byramjee's misapprehension arises from his overlooking the fact that the public had a right to this way before the person who originally held the land obtained possession of it, and that this person had no power to sell this right, and that had Mr. Byramjee paid ten times the amount he did for the lease of the estate he did not buy nor could be buy this public right of way through the land.

A RESIDENT.

Bandora, 18th January.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mill, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.—A fatal case of cholera was reported to have occurred at Middle Colaba on Saturday.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-one European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE AHMEDNUGGUR JAIL.—We observe from a Kattywar paper that four of the convicts who recently escaped from the Ahmednuggur Jail have been re-arrested.

SERIOUS FIRE AT BARODA.—A mofussil paper states that on the 5th inst. a serious fire broke out at Mehmoodawada, Baroda, which fifty houses were destroyed.

A FALSE MEASURE.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, one Kuppurchund Lalchund, a hawker, was fined Rs. 20 for being found in possession of a false measure.

REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF A BHARWATI.—The Acting Political Superintendent, Pahlunpore, offers a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the arrest of a Bharwati of the village of Charwanda, by name Bhurgoojee Udessing.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held on Sunday at Candawady concerning the death of woman named Suckoo. The jury found that she had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well whilst delirious from fever.

EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE.—Thirty-six candidates have applied to be permitted to present themselves at the ensuing examination for the office of Subordinate Judge and that of Vakeel of the High Court.

ACTING POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—Mr. Peile, Acting Political Agent of Kattywar, is expected at Bhownuggur in the course of this week, where he will make over charge of his office to Colonel Anderson, who is expected to arrive here by the next mail.

ASSAULT.—A book-binder by name Papa Hasson was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to four months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting one Oomer Cassum, and assaulting and resisting a native police constable while in the execution of his duty.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, LOWER MAHIM.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of St. John's School took place yesterday. An old resident of Dadur, Mr. C. Viegas, has given a donation of Rs. 6,600, for the establishment of a girls' school in connection with St. John's School.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 340 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 115 were under sentences from the High Court, 190 from the magistrates of police, and 35 from military courts martial. Of the prisoners, 86 were Europeans and the remaining 254 were natives.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PARSEE OF SURAT.—Dosabhoy Eduljee, formerly Wahewutdar to the late Fatma Beebee of Surat, who was arrested on a warrant charging him with criminal misappropriation, was on Saturday brought before Mr. East, Assistant Magistrate of Surat, and remanded to jail.

THE PARSEE BOARDING SCHOOL.—The Parsee Boarding School which was started at Bandora in the course of last year under the auspices of several respectable Parsees, is at present in a flourishing state. Already several boys from Mhow, Broach, and other places in Gujerat have been sent for education to this school.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band on the Esplanade band-stand this evening:—

March	Watch by the Rhine	H. Millars.
Quadrille	Genevieve d'Brabante	Coote.
Potpouri	Ballo in Maschera	Verdi.
Waltz	Marguerita	Godfrey.
Selection	La Diva	Offenbach.
Galop	Troopers	Waterson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A HINDOO WIDOW.—We learn from the *Ahmedabad Summachar* that about three years ago a Hindoo aged about seventy years married a young girl of his caste about ten years old. Last week the Hindoo died, and the girl will pass the remainder of her life in widowhood. The deceased has left her some Rs. 70,000.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on view of the body of one Gopal Danajee, residing at Lallwaree, near Pinjrapole. It appears that on Sunday the deceased took a quantity of arsenic with the view of committing suicide. He was removed to the hospital, where he expired the same day. The jury gave a verdict accordingly.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—A silver neck ornament and two silver armlets were removed on Sunday from the person of a little boy, aged five years, son of a coachman residing at Mody Bay. The child, it appears, wandered away from its father's residence and was ultimately found by a policeman at Dhobie Talao without the ornaments. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

THE PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE CASE.—It is stated that the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet intend to engage Mr. J. S. White, the late Advocate General, Bombay, who is now in England, to conduct the case with regard to the land near the Towers of Silence at Chowpatty, is now pending in the High Court. In case of Mr. White declining to accept the brief, the trustees intend to engage another able barrister from England.

THE LATE MR. KURSONDAS MOOLJEE.—The widow and little children of the late Mr. Kursondas Mooljee, the great Hindoo reformer, have been excommunicated for some years past, not that they themselves had committed any serious offence, but on account of the late lamented gentleman having visited England during his life-time against the wishes of the several members of his caste. We learn from a Gujerathee weekly that an attempt is being now made to re-admit the unfortunate widow and her innocent children into caste. The writer says that before being taken into caste they will have to undergo certain penance.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA was expected at Nowsaree yesterday. Several regiments of the Guekwar's troops have preceded him and have been awaiting His Highness's arrival for some days past.—*Poona Observer.*

KURRACHEE HARBOUR WORKS.—During the past official year the total expenditure on the Kurrachee Harbour Works was Rs. 2,74,000. It is said that the design submitted by Mr. Price for a new light-house and light (to cost about Rs. 31,762) will in all probability be sanctioned this year by Government.—*Sindian.*

THE METHODIST BISHOP.—It was intimated at the Methodist Hall on Sunday that Bishop Harris, the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and three clergymen travelling with him on his tour though India, are to reach Poona on Wednesday the 28th instant. The Bishop will preach on Thursday evening, the 29th, and there will be a general meeting of the people connected with the Methodist Church, Poona, on Wednesday evening, the 28th, on the arrival of the party from Lucknow. The Bishop and party will leave for Bombay on Friday morning, and finally depart from India by the mail steamer of the 2nd February. There will be day services on Thursday (the 29th) which will be intimated in due time.—*Deccan Herald.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. SUNDA, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Canal, with English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. F. Barter.

For Brindisi—Mr. J. S. Campbell, Mr. John Jardine, and Mr. John Wallace.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THE Italian Opera troupe will perform in the Town Hall to-morrow evening. As the artists are well known, we need say nothing about them; but as it is not so generally known that Signor Inzoli, who brought the troupe from Italy to Bombay and entered into an engagement to pay them a considerable sum during the contract, has been losing a great deal of money since he was enterprising enough to land the troupe in Bombay, we hope that the public will endeavour to help him by giving him a full house to-morrow evening.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "RISING SUN."

THE annual installation of the new Master of a Freemasons' Lodge is by far the most interesting ceremonial connected with it; and as regards Scottish Lodges, that interest is considerably heightened since, through the exertions of the Provincial Grand Master, the "installed Master's degree" has been introduced into them, thereby placing then on an equal footing with Lodges under the English Constitution. There was, therefore, as might have been anticipated, a large and influential gathering at Lodge "Rising Sun," Gowalla Tank Road, at the installation ceremony performed on Saturday last. The Provincial Grand Master was present with his officers to preside at the proceedings. The retiring Master of the Lodge, Wor. Bro. Ardasir Framjee Solon, gave a satisfactory account of the flourishing condition and efficient state of the Lodge, both financial and masonic, and was deservedly complimented on the success to which he himself had contributed during the past year. The pleasing, though arduous, task of performing the installation ceremony was delegated by the Provincial Grand Master to the Substitute Grand Master, Rt. Wor. K. R. Cama; and the brethren were so much gratified with the manner in which it was performed that they unanimously elected him an honorary member of the Lodge. The new Master, Wor. Bro. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta, then appointed Bro. J. D Settna as Depute, and Bro. Sorabjee P. Davur as Substitute Masters of the Lodge, after which he nominated the following members to be his chief officers:—Bro. Cursetjee Rustomjee Kalapesi, Senior Warden; Bro. Dinsha Dossabhoy Curranee, Junior Warden; Bro. Nowrojee Dossabhoy Dubash, Treasurer; Bro. Bejonjee Ruttonjee Kotwal, Secretary; Bro. Jamsetjee Dosabhoy Bhomisha, Senior Deacon; Bro. Ruttonsha Cooverjee Patel, Junior Deacon; Bro. Muncherjee Dosabhoy Wadia, Director of Ceremonies; and Bro. Dorabjee Bickajee Kanga, Inner Guard.

The presentation of a jewel and clothing to Wor. Bro. R. M. Rutnaghur, one of the founders and Past Masters of the Lodge, added to the interest of the proceedings of the meeting. It was stated that to him the Lodge is indebted for much of its advancement and prosperity, and his zeal and assiduity could not be less handsomely rewarded than they were on the occasion. Other Masonic bodies have done him similar honour. Chapter "Mount Elburz" has presented him with valuable clothing; and the "Red Cross" Council has presented him a magnificent sword, for the services rendered by him to those bodies respectively.

THE DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST THE "RAST GOFTAR."

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, the case of defamation brought by Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee, editor and proprietor of the *Parsee Punch* and *Yazdan Parast* newspapers, against Messrs. Kaikhosroo N. Kabrajee, editor, and Byramjee Furdoonjee and Merwanjee Furdoonjee, proprietors of the *Rast Goftar*, was called on for further hearing. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Dr. Dallas, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, for the defendants.

Mr. Ferguson called a witness to prove the declaration made by the prosecutor, and filed in the Police Court, that he is the printer and publisher of the above-mentioned newspapers.

Mr. Pherozsha said if the case for the prosecution was to go on, he should like to cross-examine the informant before another witness was called. On the last occasion, his Worship expressed an opinion that he did not think, even if Mr. Ferguson proved every word stated in the information, that there was no case for committal. There was an express declaration by his Worship to that effect; and further time was given to consider the matter well.

The Magistrate said he expressed an opinion—perhaps hastily—which he had not withdrawn; but, as at present advised, he would not prevent the prosecution from going on with their case.

The prosecutor was thereupon cross-examined.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee, the prosecutor, was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Pherozsha. I have been the proprietor of the *Yazdan Parast* since 1868. From February 1868 to September of the same year I was the editor of the said paper. After that I left the editorship about eight or nine months. I again assumed it about November or December 1869, and I continued it up to the present day. The paper was started to write on religious, social, and political matters, and to defend the Parsee religion, I am also the proprietor and editor of the *Parsee Punch* since 1866. Neither of my papers is given to base flattery. Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney was once a subscriber to my paper. He was a subscriber to the *Yazdan Parast*. He wrote to me to stop his subscription some time in December 1872. He sent me a letter to that effect. I don't know whether I have that letter here or not. In spite of that, one of eight copies was sent by mistake to Sir Cowasjee. Thereupon Sir Cowasjee served me with a solicitor's notice to stop the paper, the *Yazdan Parast*. Sir Cowasjee did communicate to me the reason that induced him to cease to subscribe for the paper. I cannot say what his reason was. He did not give any reason that I can remember.

After some discussion as to whether certain questions put to the witness by Mr. Pherozsha were relevant or not, the magistrate postponed the further hearing of the case till Thursday, the 27th inst. at half-past 2 p. m.

HIGH COURT.—19TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.)

SUNSORD BABOOJEE V. AYESHWADA, WIDOW AND OTHERS.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, for the defendants, moved that the sum of Rs. 764, now in the hands of the Prothonotary, should be deposited with the Accountant General to the credit of the defendants, Ooma Vithul and Damodhur Vithul, that the amount be invested in Government securities and the interest thereof be paid to the widow as guardian of the infant defendants for their maintenance until they became of age, or until the further order of the Court. His Lordship passed an order that the money should be paid to the Accountant General to be invested in Government securities at 4 per cent. interest in the names of the infants until the further order of the Court.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHAMAVAHOO, WIDOW, V. DWARKADAS VUSSONJEE AND LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of the defendants, the executors and trustees of the estate of the late Goculdas Tejpall, applied for the costs of the third counsel, whom they had employed during the hearing of the suit. Mr. Fox, the taxing officer, objected to pass the costs for the third counsel as between solicitor and client, and directed the matter to be brought in Court for the opinion of the learned judge who heard the suit.

His Lordship said he did not see the necessity for there being a third counsel.

Mr. Macpherson said his principal point was that the original will and the documents in the vernacular language were understood by Mr. B. M. Waglé.

His Lordship remarked there was nothing in the point, for at that rate there ought always to be a native barrister in all cases in order to see whether the translations and interpretations were correct, although his Lordship was of opinion it might in some special cases be desirable to have the services of a native barrister.

Mr. Macpherson said the question was whether his clients, in the exercise of their duty as executors, unnecessarily and improvidently incurred the expense. The case was a very intricate one; there were very long documents in the vernacular to consult; and there were no less than eighteen hearings about matters in connection with which his clients were charged with malversation and fraud. The junior counsel (Mr. Marriott) owing to another engagement, wanted to throw up the brief; and the senior counsel (Mr. Anstey) said he would retire from the case unless he had another junior. Mr. Anstey's health was uncertain; and the defendants got over the difficulty by giving a nominal fee to the second counsel, who was expected to take up the case at any moment in the event of Mr. Anstey's illness, and employed Mr. B. M. Waglé as junior counsel in Mr. Marriott's place. The costs thus incurred were not greater than would have been incurred if there were only two counsel giving their unremitted attention to the case.

His Lordship said he was most unwilling to establish a precedent for allowing three counsel. He saw there was no necessity for engaging three in this case, and enquired what would be the costs of the third counsel.

Mr. Macpherson said the whole of the costs would not exceed Rs. 5,000 for a third counsel, but that at present he asked sanction for two items aggregating about Rs. 900. The taxing officer declined to go to the other charges until these two items were settled.

His Lordship, when the costs of the third counsel were stated to be about Rs. 5,000, thought the matter to be so important that he said he should, before establishing a precedent, consult the Chief Justice on the point. When the question narrowed itself to about Rs. 900, his Lordship said he would tell Mr. Fox to ascertain the whole amount of costs before he adjudicated on the matter before him. He would not decide the point in the dark.

LETTER FROM THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE AJMERE EXTENSION.

No. 3 of 1874.

Railway Department.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
To the Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1641 S. R., dated 6th November last, communicating copy of the Resolution of the Government of India and of Mr. Collet's report with reference to the West Rajpootana (State) Railway Survey, and requesting to be favoured with any remarks the Government may wish to make on the project.

2. In reply I am desired to forward copies of reports from the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, and the Consulting Engineer for Railways, with an expression of the general concurrence of His Excellency in Council in the views contained in these papers.

3. His Excellency is of opinion that it is very greatly to be regretted that the line from Ahmedabad to Agra was not projected throughout on the standard gauge of 5ft. 6in. It is one of the main arterial lines of India, and forms a side of the great triangle whose angles are at Bombay, Allahabad, and Agra. It is difficult to overrate the importance to Bombay of connecting Ahmedabad with Agra by rail, as at present the trade of the place is very greatly hampered by the high G. I. P. tariff—a tariff which is forced on that Company by the difficulties of their line as regards curves, gradients and ghaut inclines, and consequent high cost of haulage.

4. As, however, the metre gauge has been determined on already as far as Ajmere, and as a break of gauge must, therefore, be submitted to somewhere, a suitable point for it is probably at Pahlunpore. Up to that point the country is level and easy, and the circumstances are such that the difference between a standard gauge line with lighter rails, and a metre gauge, would not be very great. The Consulting Engineer calculates this difference at from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 a mile.

5. It would be advantageous to Government to allow the Baroda Railway Company to undertake the work under their present guarantee, as they could then use up some of their surplus material and work the line with but little addition to their existing rolling-stock. And His Excellency in Council recommends that they be at once authorized to construct the portion from the Saburmuttee to Meysana, which is common to all the alternative lines, and for which estimates were submitted with my No. 1316, dated 23rd October last.

6. In conclusion, I am directed to forward, for the consideration of the Government of India, copy of a communication on this subject, received from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and I am to add that there is a feeling on the part of the public and the mercantile community of this Presidency, that the question of the early construction of this line of railway has not hitherto received the attention that its great importance merits.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1874.

COLONEL HANCOCK'S REPORT ON THE AJMERE EXTENSION.

No. 4,703A of 1873.

Consulting Engineer's Department, Bombay, 9th Dec.
To the Secretary to Government, Railway Department.

SIR,—With reference to Government Resolution No. 1,471, dated 24th November, I have the honour to submit reports from the Agent and Chief Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and to state that I entirely concur in their recommendation that a further examination should be made of the country to the west of Mount Aboo, and in the view that the break of guage which appears to be inevitable should take place not at Ahmedabad but at Pahlunpore or Deesa, or such other point as may be fixed for the divergence of the line to Hydrabad or Sind.

2. As pointed out in my note on the Joonaghur and Veerawul line, the difference in cost between a metre gauge railway with a 40lb. rail and a railway on the standard gauge with a 60lb rail in the level country of Goozerat, excluding rolling-stock, may be taken at from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 a mile, * and it appears to me that it will be well worth while to incur the extra expenditure in order to utilize some of the spare materials and rolling-stock which have accumulated in the stores of the guaranteed railway companies, and to relieve the traffic of the plain country between Ahmedabad and Deesa, which is likely to be considerable, of the evils and inconveniences resulting from a break of gauge.

3. Should Government concur in this opinion there is nothing to prevent the construction of the first section of the line from Ahmedabad being entrusted to the Baroda Railway Company either as part of their guaranteed undertaking, or as a state line to be constructed by them on Government account, and the first thirty-seven miles from Saburmuttee to Meysana might be commenced almost immediately.—I am, &c.

H. F. HANCOCK, Lt. Colonel,
Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways.

* See also reply by Mr. LeMessurier, Agent G. I. P. Railway, to question No. 437, page 28, of Report of Carwar Railway Committee, on which difference is estimated at Rs. 9,333 Per mile using 36 lb. rails.

THE AJUNTA FRESCOES.

THE mission of Mr. Griffiths to Ajunta, to copy some of the remaining frescoes there, has already been noticed (Vol. II. pp. 152-3). Under harassing difficulties and obstructions he has done his work well; and, having laboured from 10th December 1872 till 17th May last with such assistance as he was allowed, and that much crippled by malarious fever—at a total cost of only Rs. 4,669-14-9, he has succeeded in securing excellent copies of four large wall-paintings covering 122 square feet of canvas, 160 panels of ceiling aggregating perhaps 280 square feet, 16 moulds from the sculptures, and several drawings.

The following extracts from Mr. Griffiths' interesting report will convey some idea of the character of the frescoes and the style in which they are executed:—The artists who painted them, he says, "were giants in execution. Even on the vertical sides of the walls some of the lines which were drawn with one sweep of the brush struck me as being very wonderful; but when I saw long delicate curves drawn without faltering with equal precision upon the horizontal surface of a ceiling, where the difficulty of execution is increased a thousand-fold—it appeared to me nothing less than miraculous. One of the students when hoisted up on the scaffolding, tracing his first panel on the ceiling, naturally remarked that some of the work looked like child's work—little thinking that what appeared to him, up there, as rough and meaningless had been laid in by a cunning hand, so that when seen at its right distance every touch fell into its proper place.

"The condition of mind in which these paintings at Ajanta were originated and executed must have been very similar to that which produced the early Italian paintings of the fourteenth century, as we find much that is in common. Little attention paid to the science of art—a general crowding of figures into a subject, regard being had more to the *truthful* rendering of a story than to a *beautiful* rendering of it:—not that they discarded beauty, but they did not make it the primary motive of representation. There is a want of aerial perspective—the parts are delicately shaded, not forced by light and shade, giving the whole a look of flatness—a quality to be desired in mural decoration.

"Whoever were the authors of these paintings, they must have constantly mixed with the world. Scenes of every-day life, such as preparing food, carrying water, buying and selling, processions, hunting-scenes, elephant-fights, men and women engaged in singing, dancing, and playing on musical instruments, are most gracefully depicted upon these walls; and they could only have been done by men who were constant spectators of such scenes, by men of keen observation and retentive memories. The artists certainly could not have observed one of the ten commandments which Buddha imposed: to abstain from public festvals. In every example that has come under my observation, the action of the hands is admirable and unmistakeable in conveying the particular expression the artist intended.

"Sir Emerson Tennent in his work on Ceylon states that the Chinese traveller Fa Hian, who lived in the fifth century of the Christian era, describes the condition of Anurajapura and the ceremonies which took place there. 'The sacred tooth of Buddha was publicly exposed on sacred days in the capital with gorgeous ceremonies which he recounts, and thence carried in procession to the mountains without fear; the road to which was perfumed and decked with flowers for the occasion; and the festival was concluded by a dramatic representation of events in the life of Buddha illustrated by scenery and costumes, with figures of elephants and stags so delicately coloured as to be undistinguishable from nature.' The fact of men taking part in and witnessing such sights as described above will account, in some measure, for the processional scenes which are painted on the walls at Ajanta."

The first of Mr. Griffiths' copies is a picture 8 feet by 6 feet 3 inches. This painting is composed of a central figure of colossal size, and portions of ten others, seven of them being about life-size. In it he calls special attention to the drawing of the head* of two women in the left hand corner, and the portion of the woman's face and arms on the right. "Additional interest," he remarks, "attaches to this picture from the fact that nearly all the ornaments which were used to adorn the person are here in a very good state of preservation, and are most admirably drawn—especially the twist that is given to the string of pearls on the colossal figure—and those round the neck of the woman in the left-hand corner—and the chain round the neck of the figure to the right with an accidental hitch in it. I would also call attention to the drawing of the long pointed nails of the same figure, and also those of the colossal figure: many of the bracelets differ little in design from those now worn, and the white wreaths of flowers in the hair of the women are similarly worn by native women at the present day."

The second picture is 6¼ by 3½ feet. "This subject has fourteen figures assembled under what appears to be a wooden canopy. The two seated male figures, who are profusely ornamented with jewels and flowers are apparently engaged in a dispute,* while the others, principally women with long curly hair, are eager listeners. Parts of this picture are admirably executed. In addition to the natural grace and ease with which she is standing, the drawing of the woman holding a casket in one hand, and a jewel with a string of pearls hanging from it in the other, is most delicately and truly rendered. The same applies to the woman seated on the ground in the left-hand corner. The upward gaze and sweet expression of the mouth are beautifully given. The left hand of the same woman is drawn with great subtlety and tenderness."

The third picture is a copy of a portion of the painting on the right-hand wall of the antechamber to the sanctuary, and measures 7 feet by 4. "In this piece there are eight figures and portions of three others—all of which are seated or standing upon large lotus flowers with *nimbi* round the heads. The action of some of the figures, especially the standing ones, bears such a very striking resemblance to what is characteristic of the figures in Christian art that they might have been taken from some mediæval church rather than from the caves of Ajanta. The delicate foliage which fills in the spaces between the figures will give some idea of the power of these old artists as designers, and also of their knowledge of the growth of plants."

The fourth picture, measuring 4 feet 11 inches by 4 feet 3 inches, is the only one not taken from Cave I. Mr. Griffiths' plan was to work out one cave thoroughly before proceeding to another; but he deviated from it in this instance in order "to secure some record, however imperfect, of this the best piece of painting now remaining at Ajanta. 'For pathos and sentiment and the unmistakeable way of telling its story," he says, "this picture, I consider, cannot be surpassed in the history of art. The Florentine could have put better drawing, and the Venetian better colour, but neither could have thrown greater expression into it. The dying woman, with drooping head, half-closed eyes, and languid limbs, reclines on a bed the like of which may be found in any native house of the present day. She is tenderly supported by a female attendant, whilst another with eager gaze is looking into her face and holding the sick woman's arm as if in the act of feeling her pulse. The expression on her face is one of deep anxiety, as she seems to realize how soon life will be extinct in one she loves. Another female behind is in attendance with a *panká*, whilst two men on the left are looking on with the expression of profound grief depicted in their faces. Below are seated on the floor other relations, who appear to have given up all hope, and to have begun their days of mourning,—for one woman has buried her face in her hands and apparently is weeping bitterly."

"Is it unreasonable to infer that the peacock—a Christian symbol of the Resurrection—seen in connection with this death-scene may have the same meaning attached to it here, especially as we meet with another symbol in the caves which has entered largely into Christian art and which must have been borrowed from the East?—I refer to the *nimbus.*"

Of the ceiling 131 panels about a foot square each, and 29 others varying from 18 inches square to 4 feet 10 inches by 2 feet, have been copied—some of them filled with most intricate painting; and a drawing has been made of the ceiling, showing what remains of the colouring upon it, and the positions of the panels copied.

"Although a great portion of this ceiling is destroyed, yet enough remains to give us the general arrangement of the whole. At first sight it appears very complicated in design, but after a little study it will be seen how simply the whole thing is arranged. Adhering to the idea of imitating their wooden originals, which idea pervades everything they did here, the Buddhists, in decorating this ceiling, merely adopted the principal divisions formed by the several timbers in one of their wooden floors: in fact the plan of this ceiling is nothing more than the plan of a wooden floor taken from below,—or, to put it plainer, if another floor were added on to the present cave, the timbers which enter into the construction of that floor, on looking up at them from below, would be represented by the principal lines on this ceiling.

"The space is thus divided into a number of panels which are filled with ornament. This principle of division is carried out in every painted ceiling that is still remaining of the Vihara caves at Ajanta with one exception only, and that is Cave XVI. where the principal arrangement consists of circles. Having thus divided the ceiling into a number of panels, with a circle for variety in the central division, we find these panels filled with ornament of such variety and beauty—where we have naturalism and conventionalism so harmoniously combined—as to call forth our highest admiration. For delicate colouring, variety of design, flow of line, and filling of space, I think they are unequalled. Although every panel has been thought out, and not a touch in one carelessly given, yet the whole work bears the impression of having been done with the greatest ease and freedom: not only freedom in execution, but also freedom of thought."

All the ornament in the smaller squares is painted alternately on a black and red ground. The ground-colour was first laid in, and then the ornament was painted solidly over this in white: it was further developed by thin transparent colours over the white.

In order fully to appreciate the copies of the paintings, it is necessary to bear in mind that the originals were designed and painted to occupy certain fixed positions, and were seen in a subdued light. Many of the copies of the panels on close inspection appear coarse and unfinished; but seen at their proper distance (never less than seven feet from the spectator) apparent coarseness assumes a delicate gradation."

The *moulds* taken, Mr. Griffiths regrets, are not so good as they should be,—inasmuch as the two men sent him were not equal to the work. "The joints are coarse, and too great a freedom was taken in stopping up the undercuttings with clay—thus destroying that sharpness and crispness which characterizes much of the ornament here.

The subjects moulded are chiefly in alto-relievo, of buffaloes and elephants engaged in fight—the action in all being most vigorously given. These old Buddhist artists were perfectly acquainted with the elephant—for we find him carved and painted with a knowledge that is truly remarkable."

Among the drawings is one "giving a general plan of the cave with an elevation of each wall showing how much of the painting still remains,—how much was copied by Major Gill, and saved from the fire,—and how much was copied by me during the past season. I should not have known of the existence of the former if it had not been for a friend in Bombay who possessed photographs of them which he kindly lent me." From this drawing it appears that much remains still uncopied in Cave I.

On the influence of these relics of ancient Indian art on the students, Mr. Griffiths remarks—

"For the purposes of art education, no better examples could be placed before an Indian art student than those to be found in the caves of Ajanta. Here we have art with life in it,—human faces full of expression,—limbs drawn with grace and action,—flowers which bloom,—birds which soar,—and beasts that spring, or fight, or patiently carry burdens: all are taken from Nature's book—growing after her pattern, and in this respect differing entirely from Muhammadan art, which is unreal, unnatural, and therefore incapable of development."

"There are no other ancient remains in India where we find the three sister arts—Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting—so admirably combined as we do at Ajanta. This surely should be a sufficient plea for their better preservation. To leave them in their present unprotected, uncared for condition would be a disgrace to any government."

It is to be hoped these interesting illustrations of Indian art will be utilized by publication, and that others will be added to them whilst any may still be secured. In a few years scarcely a vestige will be left.—*Indian Antiquary.*

* See Mrs. Spier's *Life in Ancient India* (1856), p. 210

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ST. HILDA, 1001 tons, Captain W. G. Kennedy, will sail to-day in ballast for Galle.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. PENANG. 475 tons, Captain W. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, via Cutch with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE SHIP BENTON, 952 tons, Captain F. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 31st) with a cargo of 1,339 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lyon and Co.

THE SHIP PERUVIAN CONGRESS, 1,288 tons, Captain J. Power, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Liverpool (August 12th) with a cargo of 1,878 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE s.s. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and following passengers:—Lieutenant Nicholett, Rev. F. A. Pinto, and eighty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ASSYRIA, Captain E. Howell, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Forthergal, Captain Jervoise, Mr. C. Cayzer, Dr. Dallas, Dr. Johnstone, Mr. Jones, one soldier, and two hundred and eleven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. McIvor and fourteen deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—529 bales wool, 13 bundles sal ammoniac, 26 packages indigo, and 8 packages woollen cloth.

THE SHIP ANNOT LYLE, 1,287 tons, Captain J. Yeo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 25 kegs shots, 3 packages paint, 99 bundles hoop iron, 625 bundles sheet iron, 502 bundles iron bars, 70 cases slates, 483 boxes soap, 729 packages glassware, 10 packages goods, 5 casks earthenware, and 1,480 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s.s. GOOD HOPE, 1,018 tons, Captain R. Bainton, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (December 14th), calling at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Gurdon and child, Mrs. Glapely, Mrs. Keen and child, Miss Collet, Mr. and Mr. Pearson and two children, Mr. G. H and Mrs. Pestonjee and two children, Mr. Duncan, Rev. and Mrs. Clough and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hausser Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Monoch and child, Mrs. Jackson and two children, Mr. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Earle and four servants. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir, and Co.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co's s. s. ARABIA, 763 tons, Captain G. Caboara, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Genoa, &c, via the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of 85 packages corks, 4 cases preserves, 7 barrels wine, 6,994 cases brandy, 111 cases liquor, 65 cases curacao, 410 cases wine 113 cases merchandise, 237 cases champagne, 1 case surgical instruments, 5 cases fruit, 1 barrel brandy, 5 cases private effects, 2 packages saffron, 8 packages piece goods, 3 cases glass, 2 barrels cheese, 9 cases cigars, 1 barrel syrup, 1 case watches, 3 cases toys, 1 case gloves, 3 cases lamps, 1 bag beans, 2 cases alabaster work, 1 case coral, 1,487 pieces marble slabs, 3 cases statue, 25 packages gum, 12 packages aloes, and 6 packages myrrh.

THE s. s. INDUS arrived at Calcutta from Southampton via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, infant and ayah, Mr. and Mrs Macdonald 2 infants and ayah, Miss Williamson, Mrs. E. Stewart and 2 children, Mrs. Curtis Smith; Captain Wilkin's infants and ayah; Major and Mr. Macdonald; Miss Stewart; Mr. Carew; Miss Davidson; Mr. Bell; Mr. Webber; Mr Pernell; Mr. Gilchrist, 2 children and ayah; Mr. Kellner; Mrs. Birch and infant; Miss Howe; Mr. Wyndham; Mr. Brown; Miss A. Stewart; Mrs. Bock; Miss Branson; Mr. Mathewson; and Mr. Read. From Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas and child and Miss Nicholas. From Brindisi to Calcutta—Mr. Warde.

HIGH COURT.—20TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Rahimutbai, daughter of Alloo Paroo, and sister of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.
In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.
In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.
In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTION.

877-70—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Meethibai and others v Pestonjee Framjee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey, and Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

538-72—S Pandoorung—Sorabjee Hormusjee v Goolbai widow—In person.
810-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai, widow, &c. v Premjee Issur and another—Janardhun—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

686-72—M M Munshi—Govind Balcrustna v Poondlick Narayen and others—Ardaseer Framjee.
665-73—Dallas and Lynch—Inderjee Narronjee and another v Henry Gamble and others—Rimington Hore and Langley, and P. Cawasjee.
778-73—M M Munshi—Ebjee Visram v Ruttonvahoo and others—Jefferson and Payne.
815-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Begum Fatima Sooltan v Nanabhoy Bomanjee—Chalk and Turner.
829-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Parbutibai widow v Moorarjee Goculdass and others.
832-73—Leathes, Crawford—and Boevey—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee &c. v Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada and others.
844-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v James Mignon.

LONG CAUSES.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee v. Hannabai alias Rahalbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jairam v Haji Soolamon Haji and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathews de Souza—Dr Dallas.
823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaklall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr Hearn.
92-73—M H Khan—Gulla Roopajee and another v Bhagoobai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

563-73—A Framjee—Abdool Rahimon Hafez &c. and another v Hajee Cassum Mahomed and others—Jefferson and Payne, and Dallas and Lynch.
661-73—M M Munshi—Heragur Tullockgur v Mooltan Toolsidass C—P Cawasjee.
749-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Sittaram Haridass v Joomuckram Doolubram.
767-73—J C Cama—Jagonnath Ramjee v Bakhutram Oodeyram.
768-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit v Wishwanath Ramcrustna—Dallas and Lynch.
797-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Samuel Essajee v Ramchunder Wishwanath.
830-73—Jefferson and Payne—Dadabhoy Rustomjee v Bhimjee Sajun and another.
842-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Manockchund Copperchund v Premchund Lalbhai.

LONG CAUSES.

606-72—Ardaseer—Rustomjee Sorabjee v. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee—Dallas and Lynch (part heard).
596-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Moorarjee Cursondass v. Chuttoorbhooj Doss Bal, &c.
607-72—Dallas and Lynch—Tribhovundas Jugjeevundas v Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata—Gandhibhoy.
608-72—Dallas and Lynch—Tribhovundas Jugjevundas v Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata—Gandhibhoy together.
383-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Trimbuck Ramchunder v Nahanchund Javerchund—Dallas and Lynch.
581-72—Dallas and Lynch—Satur Narsu Dharmajee v. Ankul Lingu Nagu—In person.

INDIAN ITEMS.

BABU GIRDHARI SINHA, a zemindar of Tirhut, has given the Collector of Madhubani Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of grain for distribution to the poor, for which the best acknowledgements of the Commissioner have been given to him in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

MR. KIMBER, in reply to the telegram of the Calcutta Justices, has written to say that he is not prepared to resign the Government service, and give up his prospects of promotion, in order to take up the appointment of Engineer to the Calcutta Municipality, so that the post still remains vacant.

THE Lieutenant-Governor greatly regrets to announce the retirement, owing to ill-health, of Mr. J. W. Dalrymple, Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division, an officer whose great ability and judgment have been recognized by many Governments during a long service in many very important posts.

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING.

ALTHOUGH business in general continues flat and unprofitable, the Money market here has rapidly progressed from activity to great stringency, owing to the enormous demands for funds to procure rice against the coming scarcity. Very large sums of silver coin are being transmitted to the places where grain is to be had, and the late apparent superabundance of unemployed money has rapidly given way to almost a scarcity. Two months ago imports of silver were viewed with something like horror by capitalists, but now they would be welcomed on all sides, and shipments from Europe would give an excellent return, even though the price of the metal there has advanced. There cannot have been less than half a crore of coin taken for Burmah during the last fortnight, and many districts in India are also withdrawing silver to a large extent, much of it certain to be absorbed in the manner peculiar to India, and the balance unlikely to find its way back into banking hands quickly. The Bank of Bengal's position remains a subject of rough surmise only, as no statement will be issued for another week yet, but the vigorous action of the Board in raising the terms of accommodation makes it certain they are being largely leant upon. An advance of one per cent. all round was declared to-day, and the margin exacted on loans against Government Paper was increased two per cent.,—a measure not likely to be taken in the present state of affairs, unless absolutely required. The rates, therefore, now are—eight per cent. on loans against Government Securities, repayable on demand; 9½ per cent. on thirty-day bills and 10½ per cent. on sixty day bills. In Bombay the squeeze is also beginning to be felt, and the directors of the Bank there advanced their rate two per cent. yesterday. It has been notified that the Government intends keeping up its connection with the Bank of Bengal, as at present subsisting, for a little time longer, to give opportunity for still more discussion and reference on this almost exhausted subject, and the reasonable inference to be drawn from this fact is that the Bank's fair proposals will be eventually accepted by the India Office.

EXCHANGE.

The great tightening in the Money market here, happening simultaneously with a cheapening market in Europe, has acted very strongly on the sterling rate, and prices of bills on England have attained a level very little looked for by most people a month or two ago, judging according to the ordinary prospective requirements of trade between the two countries. The advance this week has been a good two per cent., and so excited and unsettled is the market to day that the quotations given below, though given with fully the actual rise, and though generally higher than any actual business yet done, cannot be considered too high as a basis on which business is now practicable, and may possibly to-morrow prove under rather than over the mark. The price of six months' sight Bank bills opened at 1.10¾, an advance on last Thursday's closing quotations, but little or nothing was sold at that rate. The Bank which ordinarily gives a basis to the rate, and another bank, then suddenly went to 1-11, which tempted buyers, and the largest proportion of Bank paper by this mail goes forward at that figure. Since then one bank after another has jumped above its neighbours, and although it may be that nothing has yet been actually sold above 1-11¼, it is so apparent that from a quarter to a half per cent. more would be conceded to large buyers, that the quotation at the close must properly be written down accordingly. Sellers of mercantile paper have again been fortunate in selling promptly. Considerable sums of credits were placed at from 1-11⅛ up to 5-16th, and documents which began at 1-11 3-16th have by degrees advanced to 1-11½, and are now no longer saleable at the price. The rates of this afternoon have an upward appearance, and, to give a practical view of the market, cannot be called lower than

Bank Bills, on demand	1-10⅞ to 13/1
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-11 to 16/1
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1-11¼ to ⅜
Credits and Open Private Paper, 6 months' sight	1-11⅛ to ¼
Document Bills, 6 months' sight,	1-11⅝ to [illegible]

or perhaps higher, so unwilling do the Banks appea [illegible] buy.

There has been little or nothing done in coun [illegible] outside of England, and quotations might be no g [illegible] to working rates. On China, for example, Rs. 21 [illegible] sort of nominal quotation, but likely quite as hi [illegible] would be given by buyers of private paper, though [illegible] five rupees lower than the reduced quotation of last week.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

These have suffered greatly this week from the rise in value of money, and something which can scarcely be be called by so strong a name as a panic, but still is not very far off it, has appeared in the market. There are numerous sellers of nearly every stock at daily declining quotations, whilst buyers are few, and act very cautiously. The stocks which are largely held by natives are still those that are most pressed for sale, and the maturing of time-bargains, entered into by mere speculators, assists to depress the value even of shares intrinsically good at their late current values.

Government Securities have had a severe further fall and if, as so often reported, a fresh loan is to be issued to defray costs of the famine relief, the good time has been allowed to slip by. There are scarcely any buyers of rupee paper in the market, even at the following rates, at which, however, there is no pressure to sell:—

4 per cents	101½ to ⅝
4½ "	103½
5½ "	107

Bank Shares have been dull, and Nationals have dropped to 123, but Bengals keep exceptionally steady at 1,435, the present full employment for money auguring well for next dividend.

Tea Shares have ruled most irregularly, the market being frightfully weighted by the stocks of weak holders and of speculators who cannot take up their time contracts. It is on this account that some stocks are keeping very steady, whilst others of equal or superior merit are sold at heavy declines. It would be taking a false view of the real position of tea and other stocks to look upon present sales as any indication of their real value, or even of the popular estimation of their value, almost everything at present depending on the power of buyers to hold on to their purchases in the unexpected pressure that has occurred in the Money market. The stocks that have fallen heavily of late may almost certainly be spotted as shares largely dealt in in the bazar. Those more entirely in European hands keep firm, for example

IMPORTS.

Business in cotton goods continues extremely restricted, and from all parts of the country the demand is most disappointing. There is nothing ahead to justify hopes of an early improvement, and nothing but a decided limitation of supplies for a time will put this business straight again. Considering how dull the market has been, it is astonishing to find that during the last six months the off-take of plain cottons has not greatly fallen short of fifty millions of yards per month. But to make the market healthy, a short period of starvation is required, and that does not yet seem at hand. Last month's exports to Calcutta were not excessive, but Bombay is getting a most absurd quantity, more than double its usual consumption.

EXPORTS.

The shipment of produce is now scarcely so active as it was, but there is enough life in it still to enable the dealers here to get slightly more than home relative value for their stocks, the buyer being generally content to trust to a subsequent rise to land his profit.

Indigo shells as well as ever, supported by the advance reported from London in the January sales.

Tea is also very steady, and sells readily to exporters.

Saltpetre is increasing in stock, whilst demand is abating, and the price has fallen to 7-2-0 for Calcutta refined five per cent. refraction.

Rice is a little cheaper this week, and new Ballam and Moonghee can be purchased at from 3.0-0 to 3-6-0 and according to quality. Exports of rice still go on freely; there is a demand for fine Seeta for Australia at 5-6-0 to 5-8-0.

Linseed is quite active, shippers working both for Europe and America, and the price here has advanced 5-4-0 to 5 6-0 for three per cent. refraction.

Jute continues in great favour, and marked bales have advanced one rupee each.

Shellac is again higher, and in request, D C being quoted 86 to 88.

Freights are much weaker, and heavy losses are staring charterers in the face. There is a very large quantity of disengaged tonnage in the port, and the rate for jute has gone down 40 to 45—just about half what it was this time last year.—*Englishman.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

MERITORIOUS BOOKS BY NATIVE AUTHORS.

No. 2, dated Allahabad, the 17th January, 1874.

From C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

To M. KEMPSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 661G., dated the 11th September last, with which you submit a report on an Oordoo manuscript entitled *Taubat-un-Nasuh*,—"The Repentance of Nusooh:" by Moulvee Nazeer Ahmad.

2. In reply I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has read this work with deep interest, and thanks you for the very complete and accurate analysis you have given of its contents.

3. Upon the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the high estimate you have formed of the book. As a story, indeed, it may be inferior to the *Bride's Mirror*: the plot and incidents are not so natural; several of the characters, once introduced, are afterwards lost sight of; and the conversations and exhortations are often wearisome in length, and sometimes out of place. On the other hand the tendency of the book and the language in which it is written are deserving of the warmest commendation. Indeed, the vigor of expression, the chaste and simple beauty of the style, and the singular aptness and richness of idiom, are probably unequalled in Oordoo. The impartial mingling of words of Hindee and of Persian and Arabic origin, as they are found in the common speech of Delhi, is a high merit. The copious use of proverbial phrases and poetical adages, and specially of phrases occurring in the familiar discourse of domestic life, will add greatly to the usefulness of the book. A most valuable insight is also given into the details of the Mahometan family life, which will make this work, like the *Bride's Mirror*, instructive to the European reader.

4. But the leading feature of the book is, as you have explained, its religious bearing. At the outset the author frankly acknowledges his inability to inculcate domestic virtues apart from religion. Indeed, his conviction in this matter is couched in the strongest possible language. "My first purpose," he says, "was to establish the necessity of social and family virtue and morality, without reference to religion: but as I proceeded, I found that I might as well seek to separate the body from the spirit, divide the ray of light from the sun, sever the quality from the essence, or tear the nail from the flesh." And accordingly the moral of the story is, as you have shewn, that an earnest and sincere following up of religious conviction is the only sound basis of domestic happiness. No doubt various opinions will be held upon the maxim he has here laid down; but there can be no question as to the earnest convictions of the writer nor of the catholic spirit in which, from a Mahometan point of view, he has carried out his object. At first the Lieutenant-Governor doubted whether, in reference to the terms of the Prize Notification, which expressly excludes from competition religious works, this treatise falls within its scope. But on a careful perusal of the whole, His Honor is satisfied that the author has well fulfilled his resolution of avoiding everything that is bigoted, or that might prove offensive to persons of another creed; and also of laying such stress upon the great verities which under-lie religious belief, that his lessons might by implication be well received, even by others than professors of his own faith. And in this view His Honor quite agrees with you that the work may prove acceptable, not only to Mahometans, but also to the Hindoo and Christian reader. Such scenes as that described by you of the little daughter's conversation with Fahmeeda on the duty owing to her Maker, are full of nature and of tenderness, and can hardly be perused otherwise than with profit to the reader, of whatever creed.

5. Such being the case, Sir William Muir has no hesitation in admitting this work as properly falling under the scope of the Notification; and having done so, His Honor has as little hesitation in awarding to it the full prize of Rs. 1,000, assured that the book is a valuable addition to our vernacular literature, and that it will be highly popular among the Mussulmans, and will be widely read among other classes also.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S "MEMOIR OF THOMAS, FIRST LORD DENMAN."*

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

THESE volumes are to be welcomed, first and foremost, because they present a marked exception to a bad and unwholesome custom, which has of late become almost inveterate among us. The biography of deceased men of mark has become a special business, secured by custom to their nearest relatives, heirs, and executors. The world is a great deal too good-natured in this particular. The next of kin are regarded as having an established monopoly of the fame of the deceased; and, moreover, to the pecuniary profit which may be made out of him. And the result is that the public is served with "memoirs" of domestic manufacture, which no one expects to be either truthful or independent, because it is also a recognised maxim that a family biographer is bound to make the best of his subject, to mitigate faults and magnify virtues; while most readers conceive that he is justified, in addition, in suppressing such knowledge as his command of the family documents may have afforded him of the weaker points in the character of his hero. Any one familiar with literature of this order in our times will be very well able to apply these general maxims of ours to particular cases. In the present instance we have the workmanship of a friend, but no connection or dependant of the family—Sir Joseph Arnould—who has executed his task, no doubt, with the partiality of an old admirer, but with an honest desire to perform it without fear or favour. And his subject affords peculiar advantages for a biographer of this order. Lord Denman was an instance—perhaps the only one in our age—of a man who made his way to the highest professional honours without any display of first-rate ability or first-rate knowledge; who was neither a good advocate nor a consummate lawyer, but who possessed in the very highest degree those qualities of exalted honour and nobility of character which, on the judicial bench in England, happily as yet pass with the community for even greater merit than ordinary judicial faculties, however duly these may be valued.

Lord Denman's early life, recounted here at perhaps greater length than most readers will find interesting, was that of an Eton and Cambridge gentleman and scholar. He took no Cambridge honours, because he shared with most of his contemporaries that dislike to mathematics, then the only road to such distinction, which made them keep apart from the natural line of academic ambition. He was an elegant and accomplished Latinist; but Sir Joseph Arnould is mistaken in supposing that he was a profound scholar in any respect, and we fancy that he and those whom Byron terms his "associate bards" in the well-known and charming volume of translations from the Greek Anthology—with the exception, perhaps, of Bland—recruited their Muse somewhat liberally by having recourse to the Latin translations on the opposite side of their Greek text. We mention this doubt of ours because it bears to some extent on remarkable passages of his after life. He married young a beautiful woman, had a large and flourishing family, and the portrait drawn of his domestic life is one of happiness more unalloyed than usually falls within the lot of men, and specially, perhaps, of men who lead a busy and ambitious life. But of his "interior" we cannot afford space to say more.

His success at the bar was not rapid nor eminent; but he appears to have acquired early a certain position by his success in oratorical display, and in the art of affecting juries in what are now called "sensation" cases, though entirely free on his part from those small artifices with which this kind of success is too commonly associated in bar experience. He became first known to the public through his assistance (as a very effective junior) in the defence of Brandreth, Ludlam, and Turner (the Luddites) in 1817. Although his clients were duly "hanged and beheaded" (the quartering being graciously remitted by the Prince Regent), "yet," says Sir Joseph, "the spirit, manliness, and high tone of his speeches for the defence had attracted considerable attention. He was henceforth regarded as a man marked out for future eminence." It may be added that he was known already as a "Radical" of the purest water, according to the notions of those times, and, moreover, as presenting the unusual combination of such Radicalism with conduct and sentiments not merely respectable but gentlemanlike.

These qualities recommended him to the Duke of Devonshire and Marquis of Lansdowne, who, in their zeal for the acquisition of creditable party recruits, had him elected in 1818 (at the age of forty) for the close borough of Wareham. But his early parliamentary career was not a success, nor, indeed, did he ever really succeed in Parliament. His fine presence, commanding manner, splendid voice, and the irresistible impression of honesty which he produced on his hearers afforded him great advantages at the first start. But force of reasoning, smartness of wit, readiness of reply, these were wanting, or at least insufficient. If the contents of his oratory could have corresponded with the frontispiece, he would have stood almost unrivalled. "In voice, in expression of eye and face, in gesture and attitude and in all the histrionic part of oratory—that part of it which is physical and perishable—Denman possessed qualifications which have rarely been surpassed."

He possessed in youth (adds his biographer), and, indeed, throughout life, very considerable personal advantages . . . His countenance was very expressive; the features high and strongly marked, but well formed and handsome, the whole face conveying an expression of sweetness combined with power. He was about five feet eleven inches in height, spare and strong in frame, capable and fond of vigorous exertion, as is proved by his having more than once while at Cambridge walked thence to London with his friend Shadwell, in little more than twelve hours, including stoppages. Among his physical advantages must not be forgotten the possession of a voice magnificent in its depth and compass, singularly musical in its modulation, and capable of adapting itself to all moods, whether of pity or tenderness, or anger and scorn. The principal thing that struck you in his appearance (said his affectionate sister, Mrs. Baillie) was his remarkable air of distinction. His appearance was that of a "gentleman" in a remarkable degree; and I really do not think he could have been placed in any situation or in any circumstance where that would not have been perceived or acknowledged. But, gentle and unassuming as he was, there was about him a striking expression of one born to command.

All this is true, as the memory of any one who was familiar with him, professionally or otherwise, and lives to remember it, will amply serve to certify. But it remains unfortunately true also—though a loyal biographer cannot be expected to add it—that in him the outward signs of mental power and majesty, though morally realized, were not so intellectually. His real force of mind was not such as to justify his magnificent outside. Often were those who listened either to his speeches at the bar or his judgments in court disappointed by finding a few vigorous and well-arranged sentences followed up by feeble though not fluent commonplace, and shading off, as it were, into nothing. He was wanting in that sustained command of improvised reasoning which is essential to the advocate, and not less so to the judge who delivers himself orally.

He was conscious of his own comparative failure in his *debut* in the House of Commons; but he was not a man to be easily discouraged. In 1820 he came in as Radical member for Nottingham, and rose to the eminence of a popular leader: "Dear, lawless Democrat with dreadful brow," as one of his early college friends poetically calls him. Very soon afterwards he was summoned to what proved to be the turning-point in his career—the defence of Queen Caroline. Much of interest will be found, even on so obsolete and disagreeable a subject, in these pages; but it must be said that Denman's own narrative, now for the first time printed from manuscript, does not contain much of novelty. This whole chapter of his life, however, tends to confirm the ordinary popular belief that Denman—strange to say—did believe, even to the utmost, in his client's innocence, and that he was probably the only one of those who had been brought into close contact with her who retained that conviction. He very solemnly related to a friend how the poor woman, delirious for many hours before her death, never once mentioned in her agony that Italian servant whose name had been most constantly coupled by her enemies with hers.

Denman's advocacy was probably the most serviceable instrument which the Queen had at her command; his eloquence was powerful, his honour, professional as well as personal, above slander, qualities which could by no means be so safely predicated of all her supporters. Nevertheless, a certain deficiency in acuteness, never his strong point, misled him into one or two singular and somewhat absurd mistakes. The famous apostrophe to his client, "Sin no more," was not easily forgotten. Neither was the indecent allusion from Dio Cassius, which George the Fourth insisted on applying to himself, in spite of Denman's unavailing remonstrances. Sir Joseph devotes some pages to this untoward event, but we doubt whether he fully appreciates its significance. Two features in Denman's character must be remembered. In the first place, he was, as we have said, a superficial scholar only, though an elegant one, especially in Greek. In the next place, he possessed the unusual quality, among men educated and knocked about in the world like himself, of a masculine purity of soul. Ostentatious indecency was not only unfamiliar to him, but it was utterly repugnant. A curious passage from the earlier portion of this Memoir illustrates our position:—

"Although Byron at this time [that of Denman's early days at the bar] was on intimate terms with Hodgson, Drury, Bland, and Merivale, it does not appear that he and Denman ever met but once. On that one occasion Byron, with the strange perversity that at times got the better of him, would talk of nothing but the grossest obscenity, raked out of the filth of old criminal law text-books, to which he persisted in returning again and again whenever an attempt was made to change the conversation. This so disgusted Denman, though by no means in general more squeamish than the rest of his profession, that he declined again to lower, by personal intercourse, his ideal of the poet, for whose genius, as subsequently developed, he had the most unbounded admiration."

Now, putting these circumstances together, let us remember that the odious quotation in question may be understood in two meanings: the one coarse, but no more; the other, foul to the last degree. We doubt very much whether Denman was aware of the latter sense, though it was well known enough, no question, to the old pedant Parr, who prompted him, familiar with the dirty corners of ancient libraries. And, taken in the less offensive sense, the passage scarcely admits of application to Nero at all; which confirms Denman's constant assertion that he did not intend it for the king.

George the Fourth had doubtless good reason for personal wrath both against Brougham and Denman; but there was characteristic meanness in his indulgence of it by refusing them the ordinary professional honour of the silk gown. As things turned out, his rancor missed its mark. Brougham's genius was too elastic to be impeded by such trivial restraints. To Denman, a man of less power, the denial, however worrying he may have felt it, probably did more good than harm. He was not really qualified to succeed either as a great lawyer or an accomplished leader at Nisi Prius. It was well for him, therefore, that he was detained for a few years longer in his somewhat ambiguous position, as at once a tribune of the people and a successful advocate where popular eloquence and prestige were required. His popularity now led also for the first time to substantial results. In 1822 he was elected Common Serjeant for London, and thereby placed in receipt of a fair regular salary—much needed, as a *pièce de résistance*, by a man with a large growing family, who never cared about money, and had no propensities either for saving or for extravagance. The "patent of precedence" granted him in 1828 was a partial and tardy reparation for past ill-usage. It was wrung from his Majesty by the instances of the Duke of Wellington, who took better care of the Royal dignity than did the King himself, and who showed, moreover, on many occasions the high appreciation which he had formed of the character of Denman.

In 1830 George IV. died; and events moved fast. Brougham became Chancellor, and Denman at once Attorney-General. Whatever Brougham's merits as a good hater may have been, he was certainly a warm and tenacious friend. Every one of the counsel who "stood together in their chivalry"—to use his own phrase—in that seemingly inauspicious defence of Queen Caroline, earned through him more or less distinguished reward. Denman's was the highest. He was only Attorney-General two years. The sudden death of Lord Tenterden (November, 1832) raised him three days afterwards at once to the highest common-law dignity—the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench. Brougham, as always hitherto, stood his fast ally in the matter. But it may be questioned whether a determination to exclude Lord Lyndhurst—a possible candidate, whose influence with the Crown was known and dreaded—had not something to do with the rapidity of the promotion. It excited, of course, some real or affected amaze, Denman not being deemed of high calibre among lawyers, nor exactly popular with them, though highly esteemed. But men were accustomed just then to have their heads turned by witnessing sudden elevations and depressions.

He presided over the Queen's Bench for seventeen years, with just that mixed success which might be anticipated from a knowledge of his character. Sir Joseph Arnould can hardly be expected to bring out into strong relief the unfavourable side of his career. Denman was no learned lawyer; nor had he that peculiar strength of fibre in his disposition which qualifies for the mastering of complicated details of mixed fact and law; nor that readiness of tact by which very inferior men are sometimes enabled to decide tolerably enough cases "off-hand." Nor was he much assisted by the composition of his bench of "fellow puisnes." One first-rate jurist he had by his side, and the most honest of subordinates, Patteson, but his usefulness was early impaired by deafness, and it became a painful sight to see the chief turning round for counsel and help from one perfectly qualified to impart them, but unable to catch the points on which they were required. His other juniors were for the most part second-rate men, and the court in his time acquired no great consideration among lawyers. But other qualifications he possessed which were perhaps more valuable in his day. In a time of changes approaching revolution—when not only political principles were rapidly melting away, but, as is almost a necessary consequence, moral principles also were becoming loose and "flabby"—he maintained at the highest point the public credit of the bench and of the profession. No one, under Denman, speculated on the success, unless by surprise, of a fraud or a "dodge," or on the condonation of a dishonourable weakness; things sometimes suspected under earlier and more accomplished administrators of the law. The good which he wrought in this simple way—in the time of transition in which his lot was cast—we believe to have been inestimable.

Of the public incidents of Denman's dignified and honourable but not brilliant judicial career two only brought him prominently before the public eye, and to these his biographer, of course, accords very distinguished mention. Both are well-nigh forgotten, for neither, as it turned out, produced any results of permanent importance, either in the way of political consequences or of legal amendments. The first (1837-1840) was the great "question of privilege," styled by Sir Joseph, "Denman's conflict with the House of Commons." The outlines of the case—now well-nigh forgotten—were these:—The prison inspectors in 1836 had made a report reflecting in certain incidental particulars on the character of Stockdale, a scandalous publisher of the day. This report was published, in accordance with certain then recent resolutions of the House of Commons, by Messrs. Hansard. Stockdale brought his action against Hansards. The then Attorney-General, Campbell, thought it necessary to urge the proposition that this publication was protected by privilege of Parliament. The Lord Chief Justice took fire—in his usual vivid way—at this assertion of what he deemed an abusive prerogative. He expressed his opinion with that kind of fervid exaggeration which was a little too habitual to him when excited by what he deemed a public wrong. "I am not aware," he said, "of the existence in this country of any body whatever which can privilege any servant of theirs to publish libels on any individual. . . . I wish to say so emphatically and distinctly, because I think, if on the first opportunity which arose in a court of justice on such a question, that point were to be left unsatisfactorily explained, the judge who sat there might become an accomplice in the destruction of the liberties of his country, and expose every individual who lived in it to a tyranny no man ought to submit to." The legal war which ensued—prolonged as it was by the impracticable virtue of Denman and the preverse ingenuity of Campbell—will scarcely interest readers of the present day. Suffice it to say, that after the insignificant Stockdale had been the cause of desperate quarrelling in and out of the profession—after two London sheriffs had been sent to prison by the House of Commons for contempt, and the Court of Queen's Bench had been reduced to the ignominious necessity of confessing that it could not legally get them out again—the skirmish was ended in the simplest and most rational way by an Act of Parliament providing that "in future all proceedings against persons for publication of papers printed by order of Parliament should be stayed on delivery of a certificate and affidavit that such publications was by order of the House." Thus the House gained, substantially, all that it contended for—only through the means of legislation, not of privilege. We actually live, and have lived ever since 1840, under what Lord Denman termed a "tyranny no man ought to submit to." And yet "nobody seems a penny the worse." The law of privilege had been, as lawyers term it, abundantly "ventilated," and that was all. Lord Denman—though it must be admitted somewhat grudgingly—"approved of the bill." And so ended a vehement but shadowy fight, of which the unreality is now apparent enough, although Lord Denman himself speaks of it in a paper printed in the appendix to these volumes as "the most important event of my life, and that on which my future reputation must mainly depend. It must be added that Lord Denman (according to Sir Joseph) never forgave Lord Campbell for the part he took in reference to these proceedings; but, then, Lord Campbell had always been one of his *betes noires*, and Lord Lyndhurst another.

The second notorious achievement of Lord Denman in his Chief Justiceship was his judgment in the "O'Connell case," 1844. And we are sorry to say that it affords the first occasion on which we feel obliged to part company with his lawyer biographer. Sir Joseph thinks that this judgement "tended in a high degree to confirm the public estimate of Lord Denman as one fearlessly determined, with a single eye to truth and justice, and a total disregard to possible ulterior consequences, to carry out to the uttermost the views which he had deliberately formed as to the real rights of every case brought before him for decision." In our view, the whole proceeding of which that judgment formed a part was in the highest degree discreditable, not personally to Lord Denman, but to the administration of English justice, in which his office formed an important feature, and which he strenuously upheld. The story, though complicated in details, admits of being very shortly told in its outlines. O'Connell had been convicted of "conspiracy and sedition," and the substantial objection taken to the conviction was that the jury list had been irregularly constituted. It was an objection purely legal and technical. No one contended that O'Connell had not had substantial justice. It was one on which lawyers might well differ, and were sure (with their pugnacious propensities) to differ; and they differed accordingly. The case came from Ireland before the House of Lords. The judges of the superior courts of Westminster Hall were summoned to give the Peers the benefit of their advice. Those who attended, by a considerable majority, overruled the objections to the conviction. The law lords, by a majority, set those objections up again. The question, as we have said, admitted of endless dry legal argument on both sides. But it so happens that all the law lords who voted against the objection were Tories, all those who voted for it, Denman included, Whigs. And O'Connell got off accordingly.

The permanent results of this famous judgment, when its immediate political result had expired, were twofold. In the first place, it contributed to that growing distrust of "law lords" as an ambiguous and untrustworthy institution which has since developed into the abolition of one of the most venerable features of the English system. In the second place, it enriched our language, as the biographer truly says, with the memorable phrase which has since become one of the household words of the English language." "If it was possible," said Lord Denman, "that such a practice as that which has taken place in the present instance should be allowed to pass without remedy, trial by jury itself, instead of being a security to persons who are accused, will be a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." The present Judge Denman was walking down with his father from the House after the delivery of the judgment, and praising, among other things, these celebrated words, "Ah," said Lord Denman, "I am sorry I used them; they were not judicial."

With regard to the "life peerage" question it may be noted that, as Sir Joseph Arnould observes, "Denman's professional emoluments while at the bar, though latterly considerable, had never been on the scale of those of Scarlett, Sugden, and several others of his leading contemporaries, and they were more than absorbed by the expenses incident to a numerous family and a style of living which, without being profuse, was generous and liberal. He had never been economical, was frequently embarrassed, saved nothing, and died poor." But Sir Joseph Arnould is speaking more according to the logic of past times than of ours when he adds:—"His case was one of several which seem to afford a strong if not an irresistible argument for the expediency of vesting in the crown a power of conferring peerages for life." Of the general expediency of such a measure we say here nothing; but the special reason pointed out for it in this passage has ceased to exist, or will cease in November, 1874. It will no longer be a necessary part of a Ministry's system of fortifications to fence itself with a sufficient force of "law lords;" and some foolish appointments, and some scandalous, would have been obviated if the reform had been earlier. There can be no political reason (worth mentioning) for making a lord of a poor soldier or admiral; law peerage was an occasional indulgence which could not be dispensed with. Law peers will now be unnecessary, and, what is of more importance, the scandal of political judgments by high judicial functionaries will be removed.

We have left ourselves no space to comment on Lord Denman's career as a legislator. It was honourable and useful throughout. He began the exercise of its functions, in the Commons, when agitation for law or any other reform was dangerous, on the one hand, to the innovator in a professional point of view, but led, on the other, to popularity. He ended it, in the Lords, when the current had changed; the losing side had become the winning; when insignificant men were still making such capital as they could out of innovation, but it had become very unfashionable with the more cultivated classes. It cannot be said that Denman was in the slightest degree swayed by either current of the times. On great questions, from Parliamentary Reform to the slave trade, he adhered to the traditions of his youth. On minor matters of legal reform (such as the defence of prisoners and examination of parties) he achieved much, from the mere simplicity and straightforwardness with which he met the sophistries of those "sons of Zeruiah," the lawyers, whom he had chiefly to encounter. He quitted the Bench at little over seventy, premonished, by a failure both of bodily and intellectual strength, through incessant toil—no man ever worked harder in sheer performance of duty, or overtasked a more vigorous constitution—that he could no longer expect to fill his great post as he deemed it ought to be filled. We can scarcely terminate our hasty notice of him more fitly than with an extract from the verses in which Sir Joseph Arnould himself—in the capacity, as he reminds us, of "poet laureate of the Home Circuit" in 1850—commemorated his retirement.

Calmly sedate and equably polite,
He felt no preference and he showed no slight:
Not prone to talk, but diligent to hear;
Prompt and yet patient; firm, but not austere;
Not quick to wrath, but when fit cause arose
To stir his lion nature from repose—
Some deed of baseness, cruelty, or shame
Swift shot the electric impulse through his frame;
The grave brow lowered: the eye so calm and cold
Flashed sudden fire; and forth in thunder rolled
The voice whose accents clothed with solemn awe
The indignant doom of violated law.

---

* "Memoir of Thomas, First Lord Denman." By Sir Joseph Arnould. 2 vols. (London: Longmans and Co. 1873.)

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JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
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Do do 12 do do 5 "

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By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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Do. 6 do. do. do. ..4 " "
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All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
Bombay, 1st July 1873.

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FOR SALE, 50 Barrels AMERICAN FLOUR, first quality, ex Barque SHAMROCK from New York.—Apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
Rampart Row, 8th January 1874.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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FOR SALE, a neat miniature, circular glass-fronted BROUGHAM, almost as good as new, having been only a year in use. Also, a small, pure-bred Arab HORSE. For particulars, address C., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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NOTICES.

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INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO., CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

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C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

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C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

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C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

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To the Proprietors of
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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

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